The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

A Vote in the House to Sustain Major Anderson and the President.

Another Blood and Thunder Speech by Senator Toombs.

Dismal Reports of the Condition of Affairs in Charleston.

Correspondence between the South Carolina Commissioners and the President.

The State Conventions in Alabama and Mississippi.

Messages of the Governors of Virginia, Ohio and Illinois.

The Movement of Troops from Governor's Island.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Senate was full to-day. Mr. TOOMBS made a very noisy and ranting secession speech, and at the close was greeted with a storm of hisses and applause, which was continued some time. His language towards the Republicans and Northern men was most insolent, and towards the Federal Government defiant.

Mr. CRITTENDEN's appeal to save the country was well put and in good taste, but created little or no additional favor for his compromise measure.

Mr. WILSON is preparing to make a strong defence of the Republican Party, and especially New-England, which Senators BENJAMIN and TOOMBS have attacked bitterly. He will speak at the earliest opportunity.

The scene in the House was the most interesting of the session. The proposition to commend the action of ANDERSON and the President met with violent opposition. A very lively running debate sprung up. Some were greatly excited, and when the resolution passed, imprecations and curses were heard distinctly. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, were the only Northern men who voted against it; I believe not a Southern man for it; therefore it was denounced at once, and about the City to-night, as sectional, and no expression of the feeling of the country. The Republican House caucus adjourned till Wednesday instead of to-night.

I have good authority for saying that extreme Southern men have been for some days past engaging rooms in every quarter of the city, until after the 4th of March—the object being, of course, to flood the city with opponents of the new Administration, and in case of trouble, to assist in the riotous proceedings. It has become known beyond doubt, as intimated above, that there is a preconcerted movement among the Secession members to remain until the close of the present session, to stave off the Army and Navy Appropriation bills. It was so declared by a prominent Secession member of the House to-day. As a set-off, many Republicans and the President have received assurances from many Northern States that they will appropriate and loan the Federal Government all that is necessary to carry on every department of the Government.

The Committee of Thirty-three held a long session to-day, and considered Mr. NELSON's proposition to change the Fugitive Slave law, which finally passed, only a few voting against it. Its provisions are to change the present law so that the slave shall be delivered over by the Marshal of the District into which he escapes, to the Marshal of the District from which he escapes, the United States to pay the expenses, and furnish witnesses and competent counsel for the slave—he to have a regular jury trial. It repeals the clause necessitating the people of a Free State to assist in slave-catching, except as a *posse comitatus*. It makes more stringent provisions against assisting or inciting to escape, and virtually removes all cause for the Personal Liberty bills. It was generally supported by the Republicans—only TAPPAN, WASHBURN and MORRELL, Republicans, and PHELPS, of Missouri, and one or two other Democrats voting against it. Only about half a dozen Southern men now attend the meeting of the Committee—all the extensionists having deserted. They adjourned until to-morrow.

The announcement that the *Star of the West* had left New-York with a marine troop, published in the TIMES, created much excitement to-night, as it is understood they are intended for Charleston, and not this district.

A gentleman arrived this evening from Charleston, in company with Com. SHUBRICK. Both say the panic which prevails there is unparalleled. There is a great lack of food; business is prostrated; the people are idle, and patrols are wandering up and down to preserve order. On the day Com. SHUBRICK left there was unusual excitement, and upon inquiry he found that news had been received that the steamer *Macedonian* was on her way with eight hundred troops to bombard the city and reinforce Maj. ANDERSON. He could not convince them to the contrary, and expresses the opinion that they cannot hold out in their present condition long, unless Georgia comes to their relief. No vessel entered or left the harbor while they were there.

The first movement of Mr. HOLT, of the War Department, was to reinstate Col. YOUNG as Inspector of Ordnance—a gentleman of acknowledged ability, removed by FLOYD for political reasons. Others of FLOYD's set of appointments will be removed for more trusty men.

The million bonds offered by the trustees to find security for RUSSELL will not be accepted. He is still in jail.

The Senate in Executive session confirmed Mr. WALSH as Secretary of Legation to Paris, and a number of unimportant Postmasters. The nomination of WM. MCINTYRE as Collector at Charleston went to the Committee of Finance. No one asked immediate action on it. Whether that Committee will report back, remains to be seen.

The Senators of those States having called Conventions, in the caucus alluded to in my dispatch of last evening, adopted the following resolutions:

First—We recommend to our States immediate secession.

Second—We recommend holding a Convention at Montgomery, Ala., on a day not later than the 15th of February, and establishing a Southern Confederacy.

Another resolution was passed, considered confidential, but understood to pledge the Senators to remain here, and defeat Army and Navy Appropriations and other bills, if proposed.

The arrest of Senators TOOMBS and WIGFALL, on the charges of treason, for sending dispatches to the South recommending the seizure of the forts, was spoken of in the Cabinet, but not seriously. A Cabinet officer mentioned it jocularly, which led to some running comments.

It is understood that a Company of Artillery has been ordered here from Fort Monroe, and the former residence of Surgeon-General LAWSON, near the President's house, is engaged as barracks.

The Delegation from Mississippi called on Secretary THOMPSON yesterday, and desired to know his position in the Cabinet and his views on the subject of enforcement. He promptly pledged himself to resign if a single soldier is ordered South with his knowledge. If done without such knowledge, he will resign, when the fact is ascertained, on two grounds. First, because it would be a violation of good faith; secondly, because of the act itself. This was considered satisfactory.

A dispatch from Jackson, just received by the Mississippi Senators, says: "The friends of secession have held a meeting and have just passed a resolution to raise a Committee to report an ordinance of secession as soon as the Convention is organized. There is great enthusiasm here. The ordinance will pass." Senator BROWN replied immediately: "All hope is dead. Secede at once."

The vote in the Senate to-day to go into executive session was understood to be the test vote on the confirmation of MCINTYRE's nomination, and Senators Thompson, Bigler, Bright, Fitch, Douglas, Latham, Crittenden, Johnson of Tennessee, and Salisbury, voted with the Republicans. This secures the confirmation whenever the Committee report back the nomination.

While Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, in the caucus of Border State men, opposed the proposed Constitutional amendment restricting Congress from abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, he distinctly declared himself against such abolition until after the State of Maryland shall have become Free. He does not object to a legislative declaration of hostility to any such course by Congress, and would himself vote for it; but he was not willing to sustain any new Constitutional guarantee for Slavery.

Mr. SHERMAN argues that Maryland ceded her portion of the District of Columbia to the General Government for the National Capital, and that it would be in bad faith to her to disturb her domestic institutions, by making the District free so long as Maryland continues to hold slaves,—but he sees no good reason for embodying this view into a constitutional amendment, which was not asked as a condition of the cession.

All the statements that WILLIAM H. RUSSELL's bail has been reduced are erroneous. It is still, by order of the Administration, maintained at $500,000,—and the same influences are constantly exerted to prevent gentlemen owning property in this city from going upon his bond.

This persecution has excited universal sympathy for Mr. RUSSELL here, indicating as it does other motives than that of securing the ends of justice. The bail is not, as everybody knows, exacted as security for the recovery of the abstracted bonds, but only to insure Mr. RUSSELL's appearance for trial, as accessory to an act which no sound lawyer recognizes as a felony, and in which transaction Secretary THOMPSON himself has declared it as his opinion that Mr. R. is innocent of any felonious intent.

Half a million of bail, in such a case, and at a time when the whole City of Washington would scarcely sell for that under the hammer, is an outrage which challenges the indignation of every fair man. Let the Administration be assured it cannot thus distract public attention from its responsibility for the great robbery.

The House Investigating Committee on this subject expect to sit four days in your City. Secretary FLOYD has been before them for three days, testifying as to the War Department acceptances and the practices of the Government in regard to such acceptances in aid of large contractors.

According to the Secretary's testimony, the acceptances in favor of RUSSELL & Co., were not secret. I think the Committee will find, nevertheless, on examining Mr. DAINKARD, Chief Clerk of the War Department, that immediately after the discovery of the robbery, he (Mr. DAINKARD) denied all knowledge of many of the acceptances in question, and asseverated that they would never have been signed had he been aware of them.

Mr. FLOYD testifies that Gen. JESSUP, late Quartermaster-General, advised the issue of these acceptances in some cases, and that Mr. RIGGS, the banker, was advised with as to the form in which they should be drawn. The facts were communicated to the Bank of the Republic and other New-York banks with which they were to be deposited, and copies of RUSSELL's contract were furnished, in order to show the basis on which the acceptances were given, and to prevent any deception.

Per contra, I think it can be shown that in at least one case, where money was obtained from a Bank on one of these acceptances, the latter was accompanied by a letter from Secretary FLOYD, in which he distinctly declared that in order to thoroughly protect whoever should negotiate them, the Department would never issue acceptances in favor of the contractors for more than fifty per cent. of the moneys actually due them. I need not remind you that the acceptances exceed the entire amount due the contractors.

The late Secretary of War further testified that he knew nothing about the Indian Trust Bonds, or their abstraction. BAILEY, on the other hand, positively declares that RUSSELL knew nothing of the character of the bonds he was receiving,—a statement which, for my own part, I believe to be true. But *some* one knew, besides BAILEY,—who was it? Let the Committee get at that point, and the whole affair will be solved.

It is understood that Mr. RUSSELL, after he is released, will bring an action against Secretary THOMPSON for defamation of character and false imprisonment.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Committee of Thirty-Three to-day had under consideration HENRY WINTER DAVIS' amendment to the Fugitive Slave law.

An amendment was offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, guaranteeing the trial by jury in the State where the fugitive was seized, which was defeated.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was then adopted, guaranteeing the trial by jury in the State whence the fugitive escaped.

The Senate, in the Executive session, referred the nomination of Mr. MCINTYRE, Collector of Charleston, to the Committee on Commerce.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The galleries were crowded.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, was in his seat.

Mr. HAMLIN's resignation was received and read.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.) presented a petition of citizens of New-Jersey, requesting Congress to pass an act to authorize the people to elect delegates on the 22d of February to a Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 4th of March next, to consider the welfare of the nation. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented thirty-four memorials, asking that the Crittenden resolutions be submitted to the people of the country.

The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) moved to take up the resolution offered by him a few days since.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke in favor of the passage of the resolution to submit the question to the people. It seemed to him necessary. In the distracted state of the public counsels it would be better to submit the question to the people themselves, and he saw nothing improper in it. It does not conflict in any way with the Constitution. He referred to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and argued in favor of their adoption. He contended that the establishment of a line dividing the Territories was not so much a compromise as a fair adjustment of rights. He asked if statesmen and Senators would rather encounter civil war in all its horrors than make a fair compromise, and recognize the existence of slavery in a Territory till it becomes a State. Was it a party dogma that no Slave State should be admitted to the Union, and will Senators sacrifice the country for a mere party dogma? The territory was acquired as the common property of all, and now a few attempt to exclude a portion from their just rights because they have conscientious scruples upon the subject. Were Senators willing to sacrifice the country rather than yield their scruples? But as a matter of right, have Senators any right to exclude any property? The Constitution was formed by men who well knew we had different institutions in different parts of the country, and no section of the country has a right to set up a particular opinion as a rule for all the rest. Suppose the different sections had different religions, would one section try to establish a religion for the other? But the Pulpit has become the minister of the politician, and the politician has become the minister of the gospel. No man has the right to insist that another man's conscience shall be ruled by his. But he was to deal with the present, not the past; he was now to consider the safety of the country, and was here as an advocate of the Union, contending for what he thought would save the country. Was a great party grown up which would introduce the Anti-Slavery principle, and that principle on which it had triumphed? This triumph filled some portion of the Southern States with alarm. Will the party now in the proud triumph of victory plant itself on platforms and dogmas, and not yield an inch, or will they, like generous men, be not only just but liberal? He appealed to them as patriots and countrymen to grant equal rights to all. He did not think he was asking them to make concessions, but only to grant equal rights. He did not believe in the doctrine of secession. It was a new doctrine, and an attempt to secede with the bold front of resolution is nothing but lawless violation of the law and the Constitution. But he only wanted to hear his testimony to the Constitution, and to let it be known that the Constitution cannot be broken. If a State wishes to secede, let them proclaim revolution boldly, and not attempt to hide themselves under little subtleties of law, and claim the right of secession. A constitutional right to break the Constitution was a new doctrine. He argued that Mr. WEBSTER always went against any right of secession. On one side was an asked concession, and on the other side was civil war.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator did not know that one State claimed to be out of the Union already? How would concession alter the case?

Mr. CRITTENDEN contended that the adoption of a compromise would put an end to all revolution.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said he should speak principally in relation to the action of the Committee of Thirteen. The success of the Abolitionists and their Allies, under the name of the Republican Party, has produced its logical result already. They have, for long years, been sowing dragon's teeth, and they have finally got a crop of armed men. The Union, Sir, is dissolved. That is a fixed fact living in the way of this discussion, and men may as well heed it. One of your confederates has already wisely, bravely, boldly, met the public danger, and confronted it. She is only ahead, and beyond any of her sisters, because of her greater facility of action. The great majority of these sister States, under like circumstances, consider her cause as their cause; and I charge you in their name, here, to-day, "touch not a sequestrum." While my friend from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) while the House of Representatives are debating the constitutionality and the expediency of seceding from the Union, and while the perfidious authors of all this mischief are showering down denunciations upon a large portion of the patriotic men of this country, those brave men are calmly and coolly effecting what you call revolution. Aye, Sir, better than that—an armed defence. They appealed to the Constitution and to justice—they appealed to fraternity, until the constitutional justice and fraternity was no longer listened to in the legislative halls of the country. And then, Sir, they prepared for the arbitrament of the sword. Now, Sir, you may see the glitter of the bayonet, and hear the tramp of armed men, from your capital to the Rio Grande. And I will assert the honesty and the sincerity of those men. And, inasmuch as I approve their present persistence, I deem it my duty to state their cause to the Senate, to the country and to the civilized world. My countrymen have demanded no new Government—they have demanded no new Constitution. Look at the records at home. From the beginning of this national strife until its consummation in the disruption of the empire, they have not demanded a single right except what is guaranteed them in the Constitution of the United States. They have only demanded that constitutional rights should be respected, and that justice should be done. They have stood by your Constitution. They have stood by all its requirements. They have performed all its duties, uncalculatingly and unselfishly, until a party sprang up in the country which endangered their social system. A party which they arraigned, and which they charged before the American people, and before the civilized world, to have made a proclamation of outlawry against their property in the Territories of the United States, and having put them under ban of Empire in all the States, with having aided and abetted insurrection from within and invasion from without, with a view of subverting their institutions and devastating their homes and their firesides. For these causes they have taken up arms. I shall proceed to vindicate their demands, and show the injustice of their adversaries. I shall not spend much time—I shall consume very little time upon the question of the constitutional right to secede from this Union. Perhaps my friend from Kentucky will find out, after a while, that it is a fact accomplished. I believe they have got it in the south both ways. South Carolina has got it regularly, but just below her they have got it irregularly. You can take it either way. You will find that our men are ready, and we will defend both. I stated that the disconnected States of this Union demanded nothing but clear, distinct, unequivocal and well acknowledged constitutional rights, rights older than the Constitution, which are planted upon the immutable principles of natural justice, and which have been so affirmed by the good and wise of all countries and all centuries. The sole fact is, they demand no power to injure any man, or to injure any confederate States. They demand no right to interfere with their institutions, neither by word nor act. We claim no right to disturb their peace, tranquility or security. We demanded simply and solely that you should give us equality, security, and tranquility—that is all. Give us that, and peace restores itself; refuse it, and take what you can get. My own position, and my own demands, as I will now give them, are considered the demands of an extreme person, and what you, who talk of constitutional right, consider treason. I believe that is the term. I believe for all the acts which the Republican Party call treason and rebellion, there stands before them as good a traitor and as good a rebel as ever descended from revolutionary loins. What does this rebel demand? That these States have equal rights to go into the common Territories, and remain there with their property, and be protected by the Government till such Territories shall become States. We have fought for this Territory when blood was its price. We have paid for it when money was the price. I demand only that I have leave to go into these Territories upon terms of equality with you, as equal in this great Confederacy, and enjoy my own property, receiving the protection of a common Government until they shall come into the Union as a sovereign State, and choose their own institutions. I demand, second, that property in slaves be entitled to the same protection from Government as all other property, and that the Government shall never interfere with the right of any State to abolish or protect Slavery in its own limits. We demand that a common Government shall use its power to protect our property as well as yours. We pay as much as you do. Our property is subject to taxation. We claim that that Government which recognizes your property for taxation should give it the same protection it does to your property. Shall it not do it? You say, No. You in the Senate say, No; the House says, No; and throughout the length and breadth of your whole conspiracy against the Constitution there is one shout of No! It is the price of my allegiance. With hold it, and you don't get my obedience. There is the philosophy of the armed men that have sprung up in this country, and I had rather see the population of my own, my native land, beneath the sod, than that they should support, for one hour, such a Government. Protection is the price of obedience everywhere, in all countries. It is the only thing that makes Government respectable. Deny it, and you cannot have free subjects for citizens. You may have slaves. I demand, third, that persons committing crimes against slave property in one State, shall be delivered up by another State to which they may have fled. That is another of the demands of an extremist and a rebel. [Mr. TOOMBS then referred to the Fourth Article of the Constitution, as supporting this demand, and proceeded.] But the Non Slaveholding States, regardless of their oaths and compacts have steadily refused to return the men who have stolen negroes, if those negroes were slaves. This was done long ago in Maine. We remonstrated and appealed for fraternity. But this article of the Constitution has been a dead letter to us from that day to this. The Senator from New-York (Mr. SEWARD) also, when Governor, refused this right to Virginia. He said it was not against the laws of New-York to steal negroes, and he would not deliver up the man; and these are our confederates—our sister States. There is a bargain and a compact. They swore to it, but you cannot bind them by an oath. They have a higher law. I suppose you will undertake to whip freemen into loving such brethren as that. You will have a good time of it, no doubt. We want that provision of the Constitution carried out. Of course, you look out for pretexts. I never knew so bold a perjurer that would not invent some pretext. The next demand is that fugitive slaves shall be surrendered, according to the act of 1850. The Constitution has provided for this rendition. [He read that article of the Constitution.] But the Northern States have tried always to evade this. First, they got up the fiction that they were entitled to the *habeas corpus* act in the States to which the fugitive had fled. They did not require that for a white man. White men might be delivered up every day, but not slaves. He then referred to the speech of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. COLLAMER) in reply to his own, and read from the act of Vermont, in 1858, declaring slaves free whether coming voluntarily or involuntarily to the State.

Mr. COLLAMER said he did not refer to that act at all.

Mr. TOOMBS said, by a mistake in reference, he was made to refer to a prior act, and the Senator took advantage of that mistake. It was adroitly or ignorantly done. I don't know which; and this is another of our sisters, for whom we are to have so great an attachment. There was a clear act, but in the course of the Pilgrim's Progress they came to make this refusal, without any act at all. They can subvert the Constitution now, without passing Personal Liberty bills. I undertake to say here that no Black Republican Legislature will ever say it is their duty to render back fugitive slaves. They don't intend to do it. They intend to get possession of this Government, and to use their power against us. The next demand is, that no State shall pass any law intended to disturb the peace and tranquillity of any other State. When the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) introduced a bill here last Winter to prevent invasion, Mr. LINCOLN, in his speech at New-York, called it a sedition bill. These five provisions we demand, and I will take them up and examine them in detail, and show what they are. These thirteen colonies had no bond of union whatever—no more than Jamaica and Australia have to-day. They were separate and independent of each other. All the union between them that ever was made is in writing. They made two written contracts; one was known as the old Articles of Confederation. They declared it should be perpetual—an argument very much relied upon by the friends of the Union now. But they saw it did not work. The difficulty was, that after the war there were troubles about the regulations of Congress; but, above all, there were financial troubles. The Government had no means of getting at the pockets of the people, and but for that one difficulty, the present Government never would have been framed, and yet I am told that the Union is cemented by a bond of the blood of the brave men of the Revolution. Sir, it is false it has never cost a drop. Many of these men voted against it. It was carried in the Convention of Virginia by only five votes. The great mass of the people of Georgia, I know, would rather stay in the Union, but I believe it is a Government that has never done anything for us and had I the opportunity I should have voted with the men who voted against it. Yet I have been content to its maintenance, because, while I did not believe it was a good compact, I was bound by my oath and by honor, and by that common prudence which leads men to hold to what they have, instead of flying to dangers they know not of. And I have given it, and I would have given it, my unqualified support and allegiance. All the obligations, all the chains that fetter the limbs of my people, are nominated in the bond. They acted upon that conclusion by declaring that the powers not granted to the Government, or forbidden to the States, belonged to the States respectively. Now the law of nature and of common justice will say that, in a common Government, equal rights should be enjoyed. Even despotic Governments have laid down this principle. There is where we stand. If, in common justice, equal rights belong to our States, when did we get them? Every reserved right is a constitutional right. The Northern doctrine was the same many years ago. They denounced MADISON for the Virginia Report of 1779. They denounced many of the fathers because they proposed to impugn the decisions of the Supreme Court. That was the universal judgment and declaration of every Free State of this Union. Very well. Come to the compact. It is not in the bond to exclude us from the common territory. The Supreme Court has decided we have a right to go there and have a right to be protected there. But Mr. LINCOLN says, "I don't care for the Supreme Court—I will turn you out anyhow." Then you must take my construction of the Constitution. You won't take the Supreme Court as the arbiter, or the opinions of MADISON, JEFFERSON, or the fathers. You take nothing but your own judgment. Your States discard the Court and our construction, and say you will drive us out. Come and do it. You will find us ready. Come and do it. If this is the argument, then the sword alone becomes the constitutional arbiter. It may be secession, it may be revolution, but it is a free country in arms and standing for the right. Here is the Court and our fathers for fifty years, but the Black Republican Party says we don't care for your Constitution—we have a progressive policy as well as a progressive religion. The leaders on this floor have said they would change the Court, if they should decide against the power of Congress. You may make Judges, and make a mockery of justice. But I will now proceed with the charges against this organization. They have made a proclamation of outlawry against us. The Constitution gives them no warrant for this thing. Your Chicago Platform and declaration of principles expressly declares very much like the unjust Judge that you neither fear God nor regard man. He read from the Chicago Platform the article denying the legal existence of Slavery in the Territories. Then you declare that the treaty of 1803 was null and void, and no law at all. You declare that the acts by which we organized and protected the Territories of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi are all null and void, and no laws; and you declare that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is null and void, and to law, and that there is no Constitution but the Chicago Platform. You swear to support this Government with this understanding. But my friend from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) says we can't secede—we can't revolutionize. What can we do? Why, you can submit, for, they say, we are the strongest, and we will hang you. I will take that right. I will take the Constitution and I will defend it against the sword or the halter. We are willing to defend that right with the halter around our necks, and to meet these Black Republicans, their myrmidons and allies wherever they choose to come on. We say your principles are a complete subversion of all our rights of property. You say you will overturn the Constitution and the Supreme Court, and say that your will shall be the law of the United States. All these propositions I have given came up in the Committee, and were voted against by the Black Republicans in that Committee. I presume not the extreme men of that party. But every principle received the condemnation of every one of them according to my recollection. A resolution involving the same principles was introduced by a distinguished colleague of mine in the House, but was voted down, I believe, by the unanimous vote of the Black Republican Party. Possibly the men of the Northwest thought the domination might not be perpetual, and they thought it was well to bring the shackles of power to regulate and tighten it. But we understand you. You have got to use your strength and not ours to fetter our chains. It is admitted that you seek to outlaw four billions of property from the Territories of the United States. Is that cause of war? Is it a grievance that four billions of property should be outlawed from the Territories of one's own Government? and that is what you declare you will do. I do not think you will be treacherous to yourselves. I think you will do what you say. I believe, however hostile nations may be, they take the warlike indications of an enemy to be true, and prepare themselves for the issue. This is what we have done. You have outlawed us—you avow it. Mr. LINCOLN declares it. Your platform, your papers, your Legislatures, declare it; and there is but one voice rolling throughout your entire phalanx—that we shall be outlawed in the Territories of the United States. But I say we will not; and I will never compromise that right upon the face of the earth. I won't buy a shameful peace. I prefer war. Georgia is on the war path on a proposition of this kind. My distinguished friend from Mississippi (Mr. DAVIS) proposed simply a recognition that we have a right of our own, that man can have property in man. That met with a unanimous refusal by the votes of the most moderate Union-saving, compromising portion of the Republican Party in the Committee. They don't intend to grant it. They are under the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal. That is the doctrine of Abolitionists, but not the law of the United States. Did those men who framed that Declaration—who pledged their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honor to its support—do so in order to cheat humanity and the human race? Did they falsely and fraudulently assert this doctrine, and then hold on to their slaves, and leave them to their descendants forever? That is what WASHINGTON did, and he had nearly a hundred of them—more than I ever had. He kept them as long as he lived, and then left them to his wife. So did nearly all the fathers, whom you so much appland. JEFFERSON and MADISON—they were base enough to hold on to them, to rob them of their wages, and to plunder them till the day of their deaths. Yet you think well of them. The world will give you credit for it, no doubt. LINCOLN won't. You want to break down all our Constitutional rights. Your people not only steal our slaves, and make them vote against us, but you seek to amalgamate a mongrel race with your own people. The question of Slavery moves the people of Georgia not half so much as does your insult. Every flash of the lightning that is thrown over those mountain tops brings me voices of cheering and encouragement to defend and strike for their liberties. They say, "This is our question;" and the emancipationist of Georgia will meet you with a sword in one hand, and a torch in the other, and he will say, "If I abolish Slavery, I will do it of myself." That is what you will have to meet. Sixty-eight of your party have signed a document in order to excite insurrection against your fellow-citizens. And yet that is the party that says "we are not Abolitionists!" Take away the Abolitionists, and you will have enough to fill your offices. We understand that proposition. All the Abolition Republicans, with the exception of a small class, as they say, "We will not take the oaths to the Constitution, because we won't break them." You take those oaths and then break them. That is the difference between you and them. I come now to the last point—that of aiding and abetting insurrection. These are offences recognized by the laws of nations, as inimical to society. I assert that you have aided and abetted insurrection. JOHN BROWN invaded Virginia. JOHN BROWN's sympathizers have done that. Two of the accomplices of JOHN BROWN fled, one to Ohio and the other to Iowa, and the Governors of both States refused to give them up, and your party maintained these decisions—of course, not without pretexts. It was their duty to have delivered them up. Even if the call or the papers were defective, it was the duty of friendly nations to have delivered them up without call. [He then read from VATTEL, to show the necessity of delivering up criminals by friendly States.] But we have this principle also in the Constitution. If we had no Constitution this would be binding on friendly States. But instead of that, they refuse to deliver them up, and if we complain they threaten us. Yet these are our beloved brethren. Then this man had sympathizers, and one of them is elected Governor of Massachusetts. Other officials of that State applaud his heroism, magnify his courage, and, no doubt, lament his ill success. Throughout the whole North, public feeling is against the capture of incendiaries and assassins. Is that cause of war? And when the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) proposes to punish LINCOLN and his party, you come before the world and say, here is a sedition law—a sedition law to carry out the Constitution—to protect us and to prevent invasion. This is a "sedition law," and is treated with contempt. Under that very same clause of the Constitution you have detained our citizens and punished some of them. We protect weak countries under that law alone. We are bound to prevent our people conspiring together to give armies and money to make an assault on a foreign nation. We are in the Union, but have got to go out of it if we would have protection. Now a man may come and put the incendiary's torch to our dwellings, as you did last Summer for miles along the Texas frontier. You will not protect us, and you will not deliver them up. Therefore, we stand defenceless. We must cut loose from the accursed bond of this death, before we get the benefit of the laws of nations. Hence we are armed. Hence we will stay armed until our rights are respected and justice done. We must take up arms to get our rights under the laws of nations which the Constitution gives to us. But if you get hold of those rights you will have to wrench them from the iron grasp of freemen. You claim a right to speak, and form societies, and become a nest of incendiaries, in order to assault your neighbors. You shall not have any such right by your own power. We will have the Sedition law enacted, and we will not stop till we get you where we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, friends in peace. But you won't do it. You break your oaths and won't give us our rights. These are the reasons for which the South has taken up arms. We have demonstrated that the party now about to come into power have declared outlawed four millions of property from the Territories. They have declared us under the ban of the empire. They have refused to protect us from invasion and from insurrection by the Federal power. And the Constitution denies to us, in the Union, the right to raise armies in our own defense. All these charges I have proved from the record, and I put them before the civilized world that that they may receive the judgment of to-day, or to-morrow, of distant ages, and of Heaven itself, upon the justice of these causes. I am content, whatever is my fate, to enlist in so noble, so holy a cause. We have appealed from time to time to you to give us our constitutional rights, and you have refused them. We appeal to you again to restore these rights. Restore them, and restore peace, fraternity and unity to us all. Refuse these, and then you present us, as you must, with war. We accept that. We will nail our colors to the mast, inscribed upon them Liberty and Equality, and we will trust to the sword and the God of battles for security, tranquillity and peace.

[Loud applause and hisses broke forth in the galleries at the conclusion of Mr. TOOMBS' speech.]

Mr. BIGLER moved to go into Executive Session. Agreed to—Yeas, 39; Nays, 20.

After Executive Session, adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) rose to a personal explanation. He said he was not present at the Conference of the Alabama and Mississippi delegations on Saturday, as reported in the newspapers. He was responsible for his own acts and judgment, but in thus remarking he did not wish to reflect upon others. He represented a people who were competent to speak for themselves.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he understood the conference was on the part of Senators alone from several of the Southern States, and that no members of the House attended it.

Mr. COBB replied he happened not to be there, and sent no telegraph dispatch. God knew his prayers were for harmony in the land, and that in the event of war that the stars and stripes should be carried into the midst of our enemies. He wanted the flag to float on as long as all the States can remain in the Union as equal. The majority of his people believe they cannot have that equality, but he was for making another effort for adjustment. Gentlemen with whom he had conversed said the Committee of Thirty-three will do something. He wished he could feel this in his bones. He would call on the Senate as well as the Representatives to come forward and relieve our country from its embarrassed condition, standing on the brink of dissolution. Should he not raise his humble voice, not only to the North, but to the South, to do something to save us from our present troubles? If blood shall be shed, a reconstruction of the Union cannot take place. He again beseeched gentlemen to do something. For himself, he had told his people the Slavery question was not the only one submitted by the Republicans to the people.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order, that Mr. COBB was not confining himself to personal explanation.

Mr. COBB said he asked for no favors but what the House had granted him. He stood on his rights.

Mr. HINDMAN again objected to Mr. COBB's remarks as not being confined to personal explanation.

Cries from the Republican side, "Go on."

Mr. COBB—I was endeavoring to show that the Republicans can do something.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) inquired whether Mr. COBB obtained permission to make a speech on general politics or only a personal explanation?

The Speaker replied—A personal explanation.

Mr. BARKSDALE—Then the gentleman is abusing the privilege.

Mr. HOUSTON appealed to Mr. COBB to let his explanation be of a personal character.

Mr. COBB was very much obliged to his colleague, but he must be governed by his own judgment.

The Speaker requested Mr. COBB to restrict himself to what was necessary in the way of personal explanation.

He did not regard the question of Slavery as being settled in the Presidential election, and was endeavoring to call on the Republicans to do what they say they cannot do. The tariff, internal improvement, Homestead and Pacific Railroad questions entered into that contest, and he was sorry to say the corruptions of the Administration, though he had defended the Administration. After further remarks he appealed to the gentlemen to bring in the old ship and see whether they could not repair her, and again make her seaworthy, and put her on the bosom of the ocean. If these cannot be done; if the equality of the States North and South cannot be maintained, or secured, then he would say his people would not remain in the nation.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to amend the Patent Office law. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Am.,) asked the indulgence of the House to say a few words.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) wished to know the object of the gentleman.

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied that he had a proposition to submit to the House. He desired it to be printed. He did not ask any action thereon to-day, but would at some future time. His object was to lay it before the members, to be considered by them. The proposition was couched in such language as was plain to the dullest understanding. He asked that the proposition be received in order to be printed.

Mr. ETHERIDGE then introduced his proposition for amending the Constitution; first, that Congress shall have no power to interfere with Slavery in any of the States of the Union; second, that Congress shall have no power to interfere with or abolish Slavery in the navy-yards, dock-yards, arsenals, forts, or other places, ceded to the United States, within the limits of any of the States where Slavery exists; third, that Congress shall have no power to interfere with or abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and without the consent of the inhabitants of the said District, and without making a just compensation therefor; fourth, that Congress shall have no power to prohibit the removal or transportation of slaves from one slave State to another; fifth, that the emigration or importation of persons held to service or labor for life or a term of years, carried to any of the States or Territories belonging to the Union, is perpetually prohibited, and Congress shall pass all laws necessary to make said prohibition effectual; sixth, in all the Territories of the United States not included within the limits of parallel 36° 30' North, or annexed to the United States, except the same be done by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of both Houses, or the same to be acquired by treaty, by the vote of two-thirds of the Senate; eighth, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution be so amended as to read as follows: Persons charged with any State offense, felony or particular crime against any of the said States who shall escape from justice, and who shall be found in another State shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State whence he fled, be delivered up to be returned to the State having jurisdiction of the crime with which he is charged.

The following is the vote on suspending the rules to receive the above:

AYES—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Barrett, Becock, Branch, Briggs, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Davis of Indiana, Dejarnette, Dimmick, English, Etheridge, Florence, Foulke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hale, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hatton, Hill, Howard, Holman, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Milward, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moorehead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Niblack, Nixon, Pendleton, Peyton, Pryor, Quarles, Rigs, Robinson of Illinois, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Stevenson, Stokes, Taylor, Thayer, Theaker, Vallandigham, Vance, Webster, Wood, Wright—83.

NAYS—Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbit, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Burlinton, Burlingame, Campbell, Carey, C. B. Cochran, Colfax, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Fry, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hawkes, Hickman, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilgour, Landrum, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Morse, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Reagan, Edwin R. Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Rogers, Sedgwick, Sherman, S. Jones, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandeveer, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Wells, Wilson—78.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, (Dem.,) objected to these propositions, which only served to entrap and deceive the South.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, an amendment was adopted, appropriating $20,000, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the old furniture, for refurnishing the President's house; also, $4,000 for introducing the Potomac water therein. He said four years ago the amount appropriated for the former object was $28,000.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said he was in favor of doing for the

CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1861.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Permanent Organization—Alderman Genet Chairman—Debut of the New Members—The Mayor's Message.

The Board of Aldermen for 1861 met on Monday noon.

Alderman BOOLE, as the clock struck 12, suggested that the Clerk had better call the roll.

Mr. VALENTINE called the roll, when the following new members answered to their names: Alderman Charles J. Chipp, (Dem.,) in place of Alderman Starr, (Rep.;) Alderman Isaac Dayton, (Rep.,) in place of Darragh, (Rep.;) Alderman Alexander Frear, (Dem.,) in place of Alderman Peck, (Dem.;) Alderman Ira A. Allen, (Rep.,) in place of Seagrist, (Dem.;) Alderman Andre Froment, (Dem.,) in place of Owens, (Rep.) The balance of the Board was the same as last year.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, Alderman FROMENT was called to the Chair temporarily and announced himself ready to receive nominations for permanent Chairman.

Alderman BOOLE nominated Alderman H. W. GENET, which was seconded.

Alderman DAYTON said, as there was no other candidate, and he believed that Mr. GENET would preside over the Board with dignity and impartiality, he would move to dispense with the ballots and make the election unanimous. This was carried, and the Chair appointed Aldermen DAYTON and PLATT to conduct the permanent Chairman to his seat.

Alderman GENET then addressed the Board at some length, thanking them for the honor conferred, making the customary promises, and giving the usual good advice to his fellow-members. He expressed the opinion that the Common Council was too generally charged with extravagance by those who were ignorant of the true facts of the case. He cited a number of statistics of City population and property during the last twenty years, to show that taxation was not exorbitant. He claimed that out of the $6,000,000 of the City taxes, the Common Council was responsible for but $4,000,000. In conclusion he renewed his thanks to the members for their confidence.

THE VETERAN CLERK RE-ELECTED.

Alderman FARLEY moved that DAVID T. VALENTINE be chosen Clerk of the Board for the ensuing year, which was carried *viva voce*. Mr. VALENTINE has been Deputy and Clerk of this Board since 1835, and has been in public life altogether 35 years.

Alderman HENRY moved that Patrick Gallagher, the efficient Sergeant-at-arms of the Board, be reappointed, which was likewise carried by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. FROMENT, the Chair appointed as a Committee to wait on the Mayor, and inform him that the Board had organized, Messrs. FROMENT, CHIPP and DAYTON.

Messrs. ALLEN, BOOLE and FREAR were appointed a like Committee to wait on the Councilmen. Both Committees soon reported that they had performed their duties, and were discharged.

The Chair announced that he had appointed John N. Boyce as reader of the Board in place of Henry Morford.

THE FIRST DEBATE.

The Chair announced that the annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Board had been presented.

Alderman TOOMEY moved that 3,000 copies be printed.

Alderman FROMENT wanted the question divided. He—

Alderman BOOLE—What is the idea?

Alderman FROMENT—I think 3,000 copies is too much—1,000 would be enough.

Alderman TOOMEY amended his motion so as to print the smaller number, and the motion was then carried.

Mr. Thompson, the Mayor's clerk here entered, and presented the Mayor's Message.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: We are entering upon the public duties of the year under circumstances as unprecedented as they are gloomy and painful to contemplate. The great trading and producing interests of not only the City of New-York, but of the entire country are prostrated by a monetary crisis; and although similar calamities have before befallen us, it is the first time that they have emanated from causes having no other origin than that which may be traced to political disturbances. Truly may it now be said, "We are in the midst of a revolution *bloodless* AS YET." Whether the dreadful alternative implied as probable in the conclusion of this prophetic quotation may be averted "no human ken can divine." It is quite certain that the severity of the storm is unexampled in our history, and if the disintegration of the Federal Government with the consequent destruction of all the material interests of this people shall not follow, it will be owing more to the interposition of Divine Providence, than to the inherent preventive power of our institutions, or the intervention of any other human agency.

It would seem that a dissolution of the Federal Union is inevitable. Having been formed originally upon a basis of general and mutual protection, but separate local independence—each State reserving the entire and absolute control of its own domestic affairs, it is evidently impossible to keep them together longer than they deem themselves fairly treated by each other, or longer than the interests, honor and fraternity of the people of the several States are satisfied. Being a Government created by *opinion*, its continuance is dependent upon the continuance of the sentiment which formed it. It cannot be preserved by coercion or held together by force. A resort to this last dreadful alternative would of itself destroy not only the Government, but the lives and property of the people.

If these forebodings shall be realized and a separation of the States shall occur, momentous considerations will be presented to the corporate authorities of this city. We must provide for the new relations which will necessarily grow out of the new condition of public affairs.

It will not only be necessary for us to settle the relations which we shall hold to other cities and States, but to establish, if we can, new ones with a portion of our own State. Being the child of the Union—having drawn our sustenance from its bosom and arisen to our present power and strength through the vigor of our mother—when deprived of her maternal advantages, we must rely upon our own resources and assume a position predicated upon the new phase which public affairs will present, and upon the inherent strength which our geographical, commercial, political and financial preeminence imparts to us.

With our aggrieved brethren of the Slave States we have friendly relations and a common sympathy. We have not participated in the warfare upon their constitutional rights or their domestic institutions. While other portions of our State have unfortunately been imbued with the fanatical spirit which actuates a portion of the people of New-England, the City of New-York has unfalteringly preserved the integrity of its principles in adherence to the compromises of the Constitution and the equal rights of the people of all the States. We have respected the local interests of every section, at no time oppressing, but all the while aiding in the development of the resources of the whole country. Our ships have penetrated to every cline, and so have New-York capital, energy and enterprise found their way to every State, and indeed to almost every county and town of the American Union. If we have derived sustenance from the Union, so have we in return disseminated blessings for the common benefit of all. Therefore New-York has a right to expect and should endeavor to preserve a continuance of uninterrupted intercourse with every section.

It is, however, folly to disguise the fact that, judging from the past, New-York may have more cause of apprehension from the aggressive legislation of our own State than from external dangers. We have already largely suffered from this cause. For the past five years our interest and corporate rights have been repeatedly trampled upon. Being an integral portion of the State it has been assumed and in effect tacitly admitted on our part by non-resistance that all political and governmental power over us rested in the State Legislature. Even the common right of taxing ourselves for our own Government has been yielded, and we are now permitted to do so without this authority.

The enormous expense of the government of this City, its inefficiency for the correction of abuses and the securing of economy, and a state of administration throughout bordering on anarchy and utter confusion, all irresistibly impel to the serious inquiry whether the Legislature had power and authority to effect these mischievous changes in the organization of our municipal affairs. I would be recreant to my duties as a citizen if I forebore protesting against what I am convinced has been a series of usurpations on the part of the State Legislatures, as detrimental to our City as unwarranted by every consideration of common justice. The Legislature could only enlarge the powers of the Corporation for the better government of the City, and the comfort, prosperity and good order of the people, but was not permitted to annul, limit and abridge that municipal independence which New-York had enjoyed for a period long anterior to the Revolutionary struggle. On the change in the political relations which ensued at the successful termination of the memorable war for Independence, it must be conceded that the regulation of commerce passed into the hands of Congress, and the City became, for general political purposes, a portion of the State, but without in the least surrendering that municipal self-government which had been granted in the amplest terms that language could employ. These prerogatives and immunities were to remain inviolable forever, and in all the local concerns of the City, in her domestic polity, in the management and enjoyment of her franchises, and the regulation of internal order she was to be entirely independent.

No candid mind can, after a perusal of the original grants, fail to perceive the extent of the usurpations that have been made on the municipal rights and civil liberties of New-York. These early charters contemplated the establishment of a municipal corporation that would, in its free and ample privileges, preeminences and jurisdictions, vie with the great cities of Europe, and be worthy that commerce which unrivaled natural advantages could not fail to attract to our shores. The liberality and sagacity of royal governors contrast strangely with the short-sighted and inequitable policy of those who have succeeded to the exercise of power under the form of popular institutions. Permit me to call your attention to the language of our early charters, and to inquire whether the grants conferred in them were intended merely as rhetorical flourishes or empty titles, full of sound, but meaning nothing, or whether they were not real and substantial powers, to be exercised for the benefit of the inhabitants and the encouragement of trade and general prosperity? If the examination of these early sources of municipal liberty may not deter the spirit of partisan opposition from further invasions, it will at least call the attention of the citizens to the chief cause of the burdens under which they labor, and the maladministration of public affairs, and will justify them, in the eyes of the country, in demanding a restoration of what has been taken from them, or seeking a separation from political association that has proved so emphatically a yoke as grievous as it is dishonorable.

It has been the settled policy of all civilized countries to encourage the growth and stability of their commerce by giving to the cities which are its seats municipal charters of such character as to secure their dignity and respect in the eyes of the world. Governments the most despotic have tolerated there, as in no other place, liberty, in order to foster trade. The municipal rights of London, and the seaports of England, of Hamburg and the free cities of Germany, have always been regarded as inviolable. The same sanctions were intended to apply to the civic privileges of New-York. She was to contain within herself an organic vitality and a germ of self-government which should develop and expand so as to adapt itself to her future grandeur and importance. The early founders of its commercial supremacy, while they rightly estimated its advantages, have been grievously disappointed in their anticipations of municipal independence. The element of good government and economical administration has failed, through the encroachments and invasions which have been carried on for so many years, and our City occupies the position of a conquered province, entirely dependent on the will of a distant, alien, to our wants and wishes, an indifferent and alien Government. Such a vassalage is not our normal condition. Our City possesses a liberty as indefeasible as that of the State to which it is linked, and by which it should never have been stripped of its franchises and municipal powers.

In 1652 the Directors of the Dutch West India Company, on the recommendation of the Government, granted to the City of New-Amsterdam a Municipal Government substantially similar to that of the City of Amsterdam. Its magistrates were to be elected by the citizens, and its form was that of the famous city from which it derived the name it then bore. In 1665 Gov. NICHOLS granted an act of incorporation, and the City was placed under the administration of a Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriff. In 1673 the Dutch regained possession, and for a brief period the old system was restored, but in 1674 the English rule was reestablished by treaty.

THOMAS DONGAN, Lieutenant-Governor and Vice-Admiral of New-York and its dependencies, on the 15th of April, 1686 granted to this City a charter concerning exclusive grants and confirming and ratifying various rights, describing it as "an ancient City," and admitting that its citizens "have anciently been body politic and corporate." The tenor of this famous instrument—the Magna Charta of the municipal rights of New-York—shows clearly that it was the intention of the representative of the then sovereign to confer on this "ancient City" the largest of immunities and raise it to the highest rank, and confirming all that it had enjoyed by prescription or previous concessions since its foundation. The charter of Gov. DONGAN was ratified by Gov. MONTGOMERIE, and additional powers specifically and in great detail and particularity granted on the former grant. In the first article of the new instrument it is ordained that the City of New-York be and from henceforth forever hereafter shall be and remain a *free city of itself*." By this designation of a "free City of itself," I believe that the municipal independence of the City was guaranteed, and that the grant thus made is binding in equity and good faith whatever Government has succeeded to the sovereign power of the English trone, or shall to the latest period. This charter contained provision for amendment and enlargement in case of defect or error, but its abridgement or annulment was forbidden; as the quaint legal phraseology of that period, it was declared that it "in all and everything therein contained from time to time and at all times hereafter, is and shall be firm, valid, good, sufficient and effectual in law." It provisions were to be expounded benignly and in favor or the Corporation, and in doubtful matters, for their benefit.

So ample a grant of political and corporate powers might naturally have awakened jealousy on the part of the rest of the province, but in the year 1732 the Colonial Legislature gave its ratification to this charter of Gov. MONTGOMERIE. Thus constituted, I claim for the City the distinction of a municipal corporation, self-existing and sustained by its own inherent and proper vigor. The people of the State, by the Constitutions of 1772, 1822 and 1846, have recognized the validity of these ancient Charters, and the general provision forbidding their annulment is incorporated in three of these deliberate expressions of sovereign will. The very acts of the Legislature which infringe these charters expressly reserve them from repeal. It must, however, be conceded that the creation of any Board of Commissioners independent of the corporate authorities of the City is an annulment of the Charters to the extent of the public functions and privileges conferred on the new body thus improperly legalized into political existence. Take these charters and read them with the protecting clause of the Constitution of the State, and there can be no doubt that they exist in legal force, unimpaired and undiminished. Through them the City possesses a perfect right to establish and carry out a complete Municipal Government without let or hindrance. What the effect of legislative interference has been is seen in the vast increase of expenditure, the multiplication of offices, the strange complication of the administration of public affairs, and consequent inefficiency. Is there no remedy? Time and the course of events may, aided by the justice of our cause, bring it sooner than could have been anticipated. We should not omit to appeal to the people of the State for redress of our manifold grievances, presuming that their representatives have erred not altogether willfully in these violations of our chartered rights.

It is not alone the inalienable right of self government that has been thus wrested from us, but our taxes have been largely increased, while the protection to life and property has decreased. The more the people are required to pay the less return is received in the way of good government. A brief reference to the simple question of taxation and its abuses will justify this assertion. The present lax system of municipal control, all traceable to the action of the Legislature, is too well known to require any elucidation. It is a living, notorious, pregnant fact. But as the additional burdens imposed are not realized by all classes, I propose briefly to refer to the main detail.

The first aggressive action of the State upon the municipal rights of the Corporation was the seizure of the auction duties which were formerly devoted to the support of the City poor, by which the State has taken from us the sum of $6,818,624 up to 1st January, 1860.

The next step in the same direction was in taking from the Corporation the control of the Almshouse Department and giving it to a Board of Ten Governors, who were first appointed by the Legislature for a term of years, and so arranged that neither the people nor the Corporation have any jurisdiction over its proceedings or expenditures. This body, now called by another name, but possessing all the various features of the Ten Governors, expends nearly one million annually without accountability.

Another aggressive measure was the seizure of the Police Department, divesting the City of any control of this important branch of its government. The only connection the Corporation has with the matter is the one accorded by the highwayman to his victim, "to stand and deliver"—that is, to pay over such sums as an irresponsible Commission may demand. The expenses of this Department were last year over $1,000,000, as against $800,000 when the police was under the Mayor and Municipal control. The current year it will be over $1,500,000, and if the additional 400 men demanded by the Commissioners shall be allowed, the enormous sum of *two millions will be desired* on this account alone, making *twelve hundred thousand* increase since the State has taken the police under its charge.

Another, and one that touches the most sacred records of our City, is the appointment by the State of a Commission, equally irresponsible to the people or the Corporation. They are known as the Commissioners of Records, and have power to make contracts that bind the City, without the consent of the Corporation or any other City authorities. They have already used this power to the extent of about $600,000.

The Commissioners of the Central Park is another body appointed by the State. They are also entirely beyond the control of the Corporation, and with whom the City Government has no other communication than to raise the amount required to defray the bills of expenses.

The Harbor Commissioners were another body of independent men which the State sent from its remote parts to prescribe the limits of our wharves, and how far the Corporation should be allowed to extend them.

The Pilot Commissioners, also created by the Legislature, have powers so ample that if ever exercised could deprive the Corporation of all jurisdiction over the piers and wharves. By their action the City of New-York, in its corporate capacity, could be entirely cut off from the harbor. The Commissioners have the power to condemn any system of wharfage we might adopt, and thus compel a reconstruction of all our piers, and in such a mode as they would prescribe.

The taxes required by the State are very unfairly apportioned upon this City through the agency of a Commission, who assess the property of the other counties of the State at a very low amount and put a very high valuation here. By this means our City is compelled to contribute this year $2,108,635 to the State.

The contributions of this City to the State on this account have been as follows:

1855	$471,618	1858	$1,410,708
1856	734,943	1859	1 328,007
1857	895 545	1860	2,108,625

The City not only bears its own School expenses, but, in addition, large sums are paid to the State to be used in other counties. The sum to be raised this year for this purpose will be $1,792 697.

The Corporation are entirely divested of all power over the Common Schools of the City, although compelled by tax to raise whatever the Board of Education may demand. These sums have been as follows in the years indicated:

1855	$956,000	1858	$1 228,013
1856	1,023,354	1859	1,246,000
1857	1,100,410	1860	1 278,781

Nor should the organization of the County as divided from the City Government, thus creating two separate local Legislatures, and vastly increasing the number of offices and the amount of expense, be unforgotten in the list of our grievances. Either the one or the other of these rival sets of magistrates should be abolished. The burden of this double Government—the jealousy and the contests thus engendered—are sufficient reason to seek deliverance from so absurd a system. All the functions required in a body to perform all the duties imposed on a County Legislature might be discharged, as previously, by the Boards of the Common Council. The motive for creating this County Corporation was no doubt political so that the minority of the electors could be represented to the same extent as the majority, thus subverting the sound republican maxim that the majority should govern.

Even the erection of a new City Hall could not be performed without the intervention of a Board of Commissioners. Two acts for this purpose have been passed, the former so utterly irreconcileable with the State Constitution that it had to be given up, and the latter so inefficacious that a necessity called for imperatively by the wants of the people, and for lack of which the administration of justice cannot be decently carried on, appears to be unattainable.

The supervision of the safety of the buildings and offices of the City should be part of the municipal government and under the control of its authorities. But this department of public regulation has been placed in the hands of a Board headed by a Superintendent, and connected so loosely with the City that it is to be wondered why their salaries are drawn from its Treasury.

The laying out of the beautiful and diversified strip of elevated land forming the northern strip of the island was called for, and it was felt to be desirable that this ornament of the City should not be disfigured by vandalism and ill-taste. It was intrusted to a Commission, whose appointment, of course, was not intrusted to the City. Untried as yet, the wish will be that however objectionable in their creation, they will discharge their task faithfully and satisfactorily.

From 1850 to 1860 the expenditures of the City Government have increased from $3,200,180 47 to $3,758,507 86, and the rate of taxation from 1 13 to 100 to 1.69 41-100, though the property subject to such taxation during the same period has augmented in value from $226 060 676 to $577,230 656. The State Legislature, in the passage of the laws referred to, have seriously enhanced the burdens of taxation without correcting any of the notorious evils and corruptions connected with our existing system of Municipal Government.

The authority of the Legislature has been invoked to secure power, not reform, and special acts are covertly introduced and adopted every session legalizing corrupt violations of the most wholesome provisions of the Charter, and enforcing contracts and obligations that the judicial tribunals have investigated and repudiated.

Admitting all to be true alleged against the Common Council, yet we find persons appealing to the Legislature with the expectation of finding a body of easier virtue.

The power of patronage existing under the City Charter has, from time to time, contrary to sound policy, been concentrated and conferred upon particular officers, and confusion and extravagance naturally ensued. In the Judicial as well as the Executive Departments, abundant examples might be found of such legislation.

The numerous grants of railroad franchises to politicians and speculators, which were traced over the City and through every unappropriated avenue and traveling thoroughfare, complete the hasty review I have taken of the leading features of legislative invasion. Have the chartered rights of this City been respected? Is this the "free City of itself" that Gov. MONTGOMERIE designed should thus remain? Have its franchises, emoluments, privileges, free customs, and preeminence been regarded? Or has not the entire letter and spirit of the Charter, which was not to be annulled, been frittered away in detail, and made void, and of no effect even in the most rigorous and unbenign interpretation of its provisions?

Thus it will be seen that the political connection between the people of the City and State has been used by the latter to our injury. The Legislature in which the present partisan majority has the power, has become the instrument by which we are plundered to enrich their speculators, lobby agents and Abolition politicians. Laws are passed through their malign influence, by which, under the forms of legal enactment, our burdens have been increased, our substance eaten out and our municipal liberties destroyed. Self-government, though guaranteed by the State Constitution, and left to every other county and city, have been taken from us by this foreign power, whose dependents have been sent among us to destroy our liberties by subverting our political system.

How we shall rid ourselves of this odious and oppressive connection, it is not for me to determine. It is certain that a dissolution cannot be peacefully accomplished, and by the consent of the Legislature itself. Whether this can be obtained or not, is in my judgment, not doubtful. Deriving so much advantage from its power over this City, it is not probable that a partisan majority will consent to a separation—and the resort to force by violence and revolution must not be thought of for an instant. We have been distinguished as an orderly and law-abiding people. Let us do nothing to forfeit this character, or to add to the present distracted condition of public affairs.

Much, no doubt, can be said in favor of the justice and policy of a separation. It may be said that secession or revolution in any of the United States would be a subversion of all Federal authority, and, so far as the Central Government is concerned, the resolving of the community it to its original elements—that, if part of the States form new combinations and governments, they do the same, and California and her sisters of the Pacific will no doubt set up an independent Republic, and husband their own rich mineral resources. The Western States, equally rich in cereals and other agricultural products, will probably do the same. Then it may be said, why should not New-York City, instead of supporting by her contributions in revenue two-thirds the expenses of the United States, become so equally independent? As a free City, with but a nominal duty on imports, her local government could be supported without taxation upon her people. Thus we could live free from taxes, and have cheap goods nearly duty free. In this she would have the whole and united support of the Southern States as well as of all other States to whose interests and rights under the Constitution she has always been true.

It is for individuals or communities to look every danger square in the face, and to meet it calmly and bravely. As dreadful as the severing of the bonds that have hitherto united the States has been in contemplation, it is now apparently a stern and inevitable fact. We have now to meet it with all the consequences whatever that may be. If the Confederacy is broken up the Government is dissolved, and it behooves every distinct community as well as every individual, to take care of themselves.

When disunion has become a fixed and certain fact, why may not New-York disrupt the bands which bind her to a corrupt and venal master—to a people and a party that have plundered her revenues, attempted to ruin her commerce, taken away the power of self-government and destroyed the Confederacy of which she was the proud Empire City? Amid the gloom which the present and prospective condition of things must cast over the country, New-York, as a *Free City*, may shed the only light and hope for a future reconstruction of our once blessed Confederacy.

Yet I am not prepared to recommend the violence implied in these views. In stating this argument in favor of freedom, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," let me not be misunderstood. The redress can be found only in appeals to the magnanimity of the people of the whole State. The events of the past two months have, no doubt, effected a change in the popular sentiment of the State on national politics. This change may bring us the desired relief, and we may be able to obtain a repeal of the laws to which I have referred, and a consequent restoration of our corporate rights.

FERNANDO WOOD.

January 6, 1861. Mayor.

The reader then commenced reading the document, when he was interrupted by Alderman BOOLE, who said that as the document appeared long he would move that the reading be suspended, and that the message be printed in document form—say 1,000 copies.

Alderman TOOMEY thought that 5,000 copies would not be too much.

Alderman DAYTON thought it would be proper to have the document read, and then they would know better how many ought to be printed.

Alderman BOOLE thought it unlikely that they would know anything more about it after it was read.

Alderman TOOMEY said that if the message was worth sending to this Board, it was worth printing. It would not be respectful to the Mayor not to print it. He would be satisfied to hear it read.

Alderman DAYTON thought it would not be respectful to suspend the reading. He did not know that such a course was common in any deliberative body of this country. If the document was not read, he should insist on the smaller number of copies. If it was objected that the reading would take time, he replied that it was their business to spend their time in transacting the business of the City. He moved to divide the question, and take the motion on suspending the reading.

This motion was lost, as also an amendment offered by Alderman DAYTON to print only 1,000, and the original motion of Alderman BOOLE was adopted.

The annual report of the Public Administrator was received, and 1,000 copies ordered printed.

Alderman DAYTON intimated that he was opposed to ordering so much printing, at least until he was better informed.

Alderman TOOMEY said it was customary to order this printing of the annual report.

On motion of Alderman BARRY, the Board adjourned until next Thursday, at 5 o'clock.

THE NEW BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD—SEVEN BALLOTS FOR PRESIDENT, RESULTING IN NO CHOICE—THE BOARD ADJOURNS TO THIS EVENING.

The Board of Councilmen for 1861 met at noon yesterday for the purpose of organizing.

The Board was called to order by the Clerk, Mr. CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN, who read the certificates of the members elect, and, on calling the roll, all the members answered to their names.

Councilman LENT then moved that Councilman PINCKNEY be elected Chairman *pro tem.*

Councilman HOGAN moved to amend by inserting the name of Mr. BARNEY in place of Mr. PINCKNEY. Carried, 12 to 11.

The original motion then being put was lost by a tie vote.

Councilman PINCKNEY then nominated HARVEY T. CLEAVELAND for Chairman *pro tem.* A motion to amend by inserting the name of Mr. HOGAN was lost, as was also the original motion.

Councilman ALEX. H. KEECH was then nominated, and an amendment, substituting the name of MICHAEL C. GROSS, was carried. The question recurring on the original motion, Mr. GROSS was elected temporary Chairman, by a vote of 12 to 11,—one member declining to vote.

Councilman GROSS thanked the Board for the compliment paid him, and promised during the brief time he occupied the Chair, to do justice to all.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen here entered the room, and announced the organization of that Board.

Councilman HOGAN then moved to proceed to the election of a permanent Speaker, and nominated for that office Mr. MORGAN JONES, the Speaker of the last Board.

Councilman ORTON, for the Republican side, nominated ABRAHAM LENT.

The Board then proceeded to ballot with the following result: Morgan Jones, 12; Abraham Lent, 11; Blank, 1. The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth ballots resulted the same as the first. The Board then, on motion of Councilman BARNEY, took a recess of ten minutes.

On reassembling, another ballot was had, with the same result as above, when, on motion of Councilman REPPER, the Board adjourned to this evening at 5 o'clock.

The result of the balloting for President occasioned a good deal of surprise, as it was supposed that the matter was all arranged beforehand, and that Mr. JONES would be elected on the first ballot. The councilman who failed to come up to the scratch, and who voted blank through all the ballots, was Mr. FREDERICK REPPER, of the Sixth District. He was elected as a Mozart Democrat, and is said to have pledged himself only ten minutes before the Board was called to order to vote for the Democratic candidate, Mr. JONES.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN IMBROGLIO.

Everybody hoped, when they read the TIMES of Saturday, that this absorbing matter had reached its culmination, and that the City of New-York had at last a Chamberlain. No such good luck, however, is everybody's or anybody's portion. Mr. DEVLIN, on Saturday, in compliance with the order of the Comptroller, made a formal demand upon Mr. PLATT for the books appertaining to the office, as well as for the trifle of four and a half millions of dollars, belonging to the City and County, which that gentleman has in his keeping. Both demands were refused, and the result is, or will be, a lawsuit, during the pending of which, Mr. PLATT has sole control of the City and County funds now in his hands. In accordance with the directions from the Comptroller, all the Departments deposited their receipts with Mr. DEVLIN, while the Park Bank, as the custodian of the moneys held by Mr. PLATT, pay all warrants which are presented at its counter. The City has thus two Chamberlains—the one holding over four millions of public moneys, the other less than an hundred thousand dollars—and each ready to pay warrants drawn upon them.

THE YEAR'S WORK OF THE CROTON BOARD.

From the annual report presented to the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, it appears that the following were the receipts of the Croton Board:

Water Rents	$756,831 89
Penalties	10,337 73
Sewer Connections	21,391 00
Permits for Vaults	23,241 81
Taps for Pipes	2,477 59
Petty Cash	2,877.78
Total	$820,157 71

The following table shows the expenditures:

	Appropriations—Including Unexpended Balances.	Expenditures. Items.
Croton Water Rents	$642,108 53	$542 108 53
Aqueduct Repairs and Imp'ts	24,249 41	17 654 21
Water Pipes and Laying	120 109 49	110,032 44
Street Expenses and Repairs	121,344 17	121,180 00
Sewers Reb'lt. Rep'd & C'd	70,000 00	45,921 05
Wells and Pumps Repaired	4 775 48	3,815 62
Statistical Tables	398 61	
Salaries	30 000 00	29,564 78
Contingencies	5,000 00	2,771 08
Totals	$1,041,638 76	$973,378 98

CROTON WATER FOR SHIPPING.

Last year the Croton Board entered into a contract with one Mr. Johnson, who agreed to pay $12,000 per year for the privilege of furnishing the shipping in this port with the Croton water. Mr. Johnson has fulfilled his contract so long as it has proved profitable, and the Department relying upon the sureties whom he gave, (Commodore Vanderbilt being one,) have permitted him to go on for some time without payment, but last week his deficiency amounted to $5 000, and as this Department is remarkable for promptness and decisive action, his contract was at once abrogated, and proposals were invited from other sources. There were only two bidders for the remainder of the year—one at $1,575 until the last of April, the other from Mr. Bull at $3,100 for the same period, the latter being of course, the successful bidder, and to whom the contract was awarded. Proceedings will be at once taken by the Board to recover from the sureties of Mr. Johnson the $5,000 due from him, but as the "Commodore" is one of those against whom suit is to be brought, it is not asserting too much judging from experience in other matters where he is involved as surety) to say that it is likely to be some time before the $5,000 will be recovered or paid over.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARIES.

The following is the report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for 1860:

	New York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	Western Dispensary.	Out-Totals.
No. of Male Patients	20,232	7,715	18,306	12,781	6,264	59,468
No. of Female Patients	22,344	12,028	16,613	16,361	7,918	75,267
Totals	42,576	19,743	29,919	29,095	14,182	135,315
Treated at Dwellings	6,997	4,167	5,279	7,705	3,747	28,495
Treated at Dispensaries	35,579	15,596	24,640	20,990	11,535	108,340
Primary Vaccinations	2,192	1,846	5,549	2,345	688	13,619
Revaccinations	58	116	1,101	117	76	1,469
Whole No Vaccinated	2,250	1,961	6,651	2,462	764	14,088
Number of Adults	31,619	11,748	14,032	14,719	7,783	79,621
Number of Children	10,957	7,995	15,887	14,376	6,499	55,414
No. of Native Patients	13,765	9,090	15,750	14,175	6,537	59,307
No. of Foreign Patients	28,811	10,653	14,169	14,920	7,752	76,305
No. sent to Hospital	7,618	202	1,487	388	189	9,882
Number of Deaths	259	104	212	243	108	935
Prescriptions dispensed	91,920	29,887	52,078	49,973	27,715	251,593

During the year 1860, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 135,235 persons.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Assembling of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—An Antiquarian Relic—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

On Monday the Territorial Legislature assembled for its annual session, in the Social Hall, in this City, and adjourned to meet next day at the County Court House.

On Tuesday, in joint session, the Assembly received and heard the Governor's message. The message is the same as was sent in at the brief extra session last month. It appears that his Excellency was not well pleased with the actions of the Legislature at that session, consequently he never approved the act passed disposing of the Judiciary and fixing the times and places of holding courts for Territorial business. It seems that he wished a different assignment of the Judges and earlier periods for the holding of courts; for, in a communication accompanying his message on Tuesday he speaks of the impolicy of delaying the assignment of the Judges, and the time for holding of courts longer than necessary. He also recommends that the Judges be authorized to hold Special Sessions or County Courts in one or more counties in their several districts, to prevent unnecessary expense; that the Judges should be authorized to alternate in the several districts; and that it should be made incumbent on them, the Judges, to hold courts whenever the presiding Judge of a district may, from any cause, be unable to officiate. He thinks the Penal code should be revised so as to obviate the necessity of the transport of prisoners from remote parts to Great Salt Lake County Penitentiary.

His Excellency is evidently down on the exclusive spirit of Mormon legislation, and he accordingly broadly hints that the future of Salt Lake will not be one of isolation, for the telegraph and the railroad will soon remove the mountains and exalt the valleys, and bring the folks of Utah into hourly contact with their fellow-citizens of the Atlantic and Pacific shores. Therefore he advises a "timely preparation" for the change by codification of the laws, and the infusion of a more national spirit into legislation.

Now this codification was attempted last session, on the strength of resolutions of the session preceding. A code, or a portion of a code, was presented by a Committee, after nearly a Summer's work thereon, and Judge ECKELS was ready to throw in his assistance to help through the good work, but all to no purpose, for the code was hardly presented to the Legislature when it, the code, was killed dead, and it has lain on the shelf like an Egyptian mummy ever since. Whether it will be resurrected this session, in pursuance of the Governor's recommendation, or not, the future must disclose. But the Mormons have evidently no taste for a multiplicity of laws, though, as to the matter of that, an ably-prepared code is often a condensation rather than a multiplication of the laws.

Of course it takes some time to get legislative machinery in running order, wheels within wheels fixed and oiled, and gearing straightened out. But as early as Tuesday a little bit of a snag was run against on a motion to print the minutes of the Joint Session. For the last few years, from some cause or other, there has always been a quantity of jarring on the subject of paying the expenses of the Legislature, and very little confidence seems to exist on either side towards the other. So before the resolution to print was passed, the Assembly wished the Secretary to be sounded on the question of payment. Very careful way of doing.

His Excellency was opposed to Judge CROSBY going all the way to Carson to find his District, and Judge FLANIKEN coming all the way back from Carson to find his. So the Assembly evinces now a disposition to accommodate His Excellency, and Judge FLANIKEN will be likely to stay at Carson, and CROSBY to go to Provo or Camp Floyd, though not altogether to the latter honorable Judge's liking.

Utah is beginning to contribute to antiquarian science—of course altogether in favor of the Book of Mormon. One of the Utah legislators—GEORGE PEACOCK, of Manti, San Pete Valley—produces an old copper coin, with hieroglyphics, Hebrew characters and Arabic numerals enstamped thereon, said to have been stumbled upon by some hunter or traveler on the far-off Colorado. The precious relic is submitted to the judgment of "Professor PHELPS," one of the wise men of Mormondom, who, never at a loss in such profound matters, returns the following. On one side appears, when translated:

"The King, Hagagadonihah, over the Kingdom near the sea west, sends to all greeting: one senine."

On the other side:

"In the 95th year of the Kingdom of Christ, 9th year of my reign: Peace and life."

MOTTOES.—"Weapon for weapon,
Life for life."

"The coin is 1765 years old, and is evidently a Nephite Senine, or farthing, as mentioned in the fifth chapter of second Nephi, in the book of Mormon, English edition, page 517. It is about the size of an English farthing. The numerals are plain, Arabic figures."

There, now, that is certainly "some." Won't antiquarians rejoice that friends PEACOCK and PHELPS brought such a curiosity and such information to light? And, particularly, won't the illiterate be thankful for the jawbreaking name of the illustrious, ancient King of California?

During the past week the weather has been not only almost, but altogether, wintry. The sky has been obscured and the snow falling more or less for three days past, though the cold is moderate. Sleighs are running merrily about the streets.

The hurricane in the northern counties has caused people to stick to their remaining hay. Very little is brought into the streets for sale, and that at from sixteen to twenty dollars per ton, an advance of from sixty to one hundred per cent. since harvest.

At a dancing school the other night, in this city, the exercises were considerably varied by whisky, and sundry mysterious evolutions of the arms and fists, in which some of the scholars were evidently not so proficient as others, and consequently lost their equilibrium repeatedly.

FROM CAPE TOWN.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Dacotah—Her Defects—Condition of Affairs—Capture of Another American Slaver.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAPE TOWN, CAPE COLONY, Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

The arrival of the U. S. ship *Dacotah*, is the principal item of news in this, our unusually dull city. Your gun-boat, though reputed fast, had a long passage from Rio Janeiro. This is attributed to her little coal capacity. Indeed, the *Dacotah* is a failure so far as her man-of-war qualities are concerned. She rolls incessantly, rendering her battery totally useless, and making it next to impossible to lower her fighting bulwarks. By the way, those low bulwarks of her's expose your men to great danger from the enemy's grape and minié. They afford them but little protection. I would rather be behind good, solid oak; doubtless your brave fellows would too. I say, they are eloquent on the subject of gun-boats; but a ridiculous order (?) in your "Navy Register" prevents their expressing their opinion.

I have said our city is dull; well, it is comparatively so. We are fast recovering from the excitement attendant upon the Prince's visit. We feel honored by the Prince's gracious condescension. Some of the most loyal subjects have not yet recovered their equanimity. By the bye, I heard it said, that on the occasion of Prince ALFRED's departure, he was so overcome that he staggered. It became necessary for the Governor, Sir GEORGE GREY, to offer him his arm.

On the 15th ult. Capt. KOKE, head chief of the Griqua, visited the United States steamer *Dacotah*. The Captain receives an annual stipend of £2,000, (from the Government,) and is under obligation to protect the frontiers of the Colony. The Griquas are located on the banks of the Gariep; they number from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, 1,000 of whom are armed with muskets. They are the result of intercourse between the Dutch and female Hottentots. The Griqua is a bold, warlike, and industrious tribe. The Government is about to remove them (in the Indian style) to better localities. Capt. KOKE was much pleased at his reception on board the *Dacotah*.

The

certainment of duties, or the result of any litigation in relation to the rate or amount of duty legally chargeable and collectable in any case where money is so paid; but whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that in any case of unascertained duties, or duties paid under protest, more money has been paid to the Collector, or to the person acting as such, than the law requires should have been paid, it shall be his duty to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the over-payment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Afterwards, the question as to the construction to be given to that Act came before the Supreme Court of the United States at the January Term in 1845, in the case of Cary *vs.* Curtis, 3 How Reports, 236. That, too, was an action to recover money paid to Curtis as Collector of the Port of New-York, for duties. A majority of the Court held that the common law right of action against the Collector was, by implication, taken away by that statute, and say,

"That as the Collector, since the statute, had power neither to retain nor refund, there could, as between him and the plaintiff, arise no privity nor implication, on which to found the promise raised by the law, only where an obligation to undertake or promise exists; and that, therefore, the action for money paid and received could not, in this case be maintained, but was barred by the Act of Congress of 1839."

A minority of the Courts, Justices STORY and MCLEAN dissented, and were of opinion that the statute of 1839 did not bar the common law right of action against the Collector.

Immediately after this decision was pronounced Congress passed an act, approved the 26th of February, 1845, which says—"that nothing contained in the second section of the act of March, 1839, shall take away, or be construed to take away or impair the rights of any person or persons who have paid or shall hereafter pay money, as and for duties under protest, to any Collector of the Customs or other person acting as such, in order to obtain goods, wares, or merchandise, imported by him or them, or on his or their account, which duties are not authorized or payable in whole or in part by law, to maintain any action at law against such Collector, or other persons acting as such, to ascertain and try the legality and validity of such demand and payment of duties, and to have a right of trial by jury, touching the same, according to the due course of law. "Nor shall anything contained in the second section of the act aforesaid be construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund any duties paid under protest; nor shall any action be maintained against any Collector to recover the amount of duties so paid under protest, unless the said protest was made in writing, and signed by the claimant, at or before the payment of said duties, setting forth distinctly and specifically the grounds of objection to the payment thereof."

What was the purpose and intention of Congress in passing that act? What was the mischief it was intended to remedy? We have seen that the act of 1839 deprived citizens of a common law right, and compelled them, when money had been illegally extorted from them, *colore officii*, to seek redress, by an appeal to the discretion and judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose instructions the money had been exacted—certainly a slow, vague, and very uncertain remedy. This was considered so unjust that a minority of the Court, in the case of Cary *vs.* Curtis held, that if such was the construction to be given to the act of 1839, it was unconstitutional; and it is to be noted, that immediately after the decision of the Court in that case, the act of 1845 was passed through both branches of Congress and approved by the President. It is evident that only a few days could have elapsed between them.

From these circumstances, as well as from the wording of the act itself, the inference would seem to be irresistible, that it was intended to restore the party aggrieved to his common law remedy, of which the act of 1839 had deprived him.

It authorizes an "action at law," "a right to trial by jury," "according to the due course of law." Again it says: "Nor shall any action be maintained against any Collector to recover the amount of duties so paid, * * unless a protest was made in writing." If it had been intended to give the plaintiff the right by suit at law only to ascertain and try the legality and validity of such demand and payment of duties, and when he had succeeded in establishing his claim compel him to seek satisfaction by an appeal to the conscience of the Secretary of the Treasury, certainly some words would have been used to express such intent.

It is argued, however, that inasmuch as the law makes it the duty of the Collector to pay all moneys into the treasury, and he is forbidden to retain any in his own hands, it is hard to make him personally responsible for duties wrongfully exacted. But there is no law compelling a person to accept the office of Collector. If he does it is a voluntary act, and he must take it subject to all the burdens and responsibilities which the law imposes upon it. Besides, it should be borne in mind that the right of a plaintiff to recover in such cases is based solely upon the tortious action of the Collector, in compelling him, under color, but in violation of law, to pay money to obtain possession of his property.

Upon every principle of justice and equity, therefore, if either party must suffer, it should be the wrongdoer.

Another fact is worthy of consideration in determining this question. The Act of 1845 has been in force almost sixteen years, during which time thousands of suits have been brought, and recoveries had, against the Collectors of this and other ports; and it is understood that no question has ever heretofore been raised as to the personal liability of the Collectors for the sums thus recovered.

The cotemporaneous construction of that Act, and such long acquiescence therein, ought not now to be overturned, except upon the most clear and satisfactory grounds. The Court have no doubt but that the executions in these cases were regularly issued, and the motion to set them aside is overruled.

James I. Roosevelt for motion. A. W. Griswold opposed.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The Judge announced to the Bar yesterday morning that Judge Shipman was to be here on Wednesday to finish the trial of a case already commenced before him, and that therefore no case would be called for trial from that day till Monday next.

PRACTICE.

John Boker vs. *Greene C. Bronson.*—A verdict was had in this case in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant moved for a new trial before Judge Nelson, who, in October last, granted a new trial on condition that the defendant "pay the costs of the trial within twenty days and service of this order." Nothing further was done on either side until a few days ago, when the plaintiff moved for judgment on the ground that the terms of the order had not been complied with. Judge SMALLEY said that this was simply a question of practice, whether the decision of the Judge was to be considered as an order, or whether a regular order should have been entered from the date of the entry of which the twenty days would begin to run.

That as he was informed, the practice here was to enter an order upon a decision of the Court, and as no such order had been entered in this case, the defendant was not yet in fault in not paying the costs, and the plaintiff's true course would have been to enter and serve the order himself.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Judge Roosevelt.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

Orlando B. Potter vs. *William Thorn*; *The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company* vs. *The same.*—These were motions for attachments against the defendant for contempt of Court, for violating injunctions. The injunctions were issued to prevent the defendant from infringing the sewing machine patents owned by the plaintiffs.

Judge SMALLEY said that the fact of the violation of the injunctions was clearly made out by the affidavits, but that the defendant claimed that the injunctions had not been served upon him; that the complainants' affidavits showed that a messenger was sent to serve the injunctions upon the defendant, and that he delivered them to the defendant, who was very angry, and ordered him out of his shop; that the defendant did not deny that the messenger came to his shop, and that he was excited, but denied that he ordered him out of his shop, and alleged that he never read the papers which the messenger left.

That he considered this to be sufficient service of the injunctions, and he therefore directed the attachments to issue, as moved for.

For the motions, Mr. Gifford; in opposition, Mr. Roosevelt.

Death of Judge Kent—Adjournment of the Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman and Monerief.

In this court the calendar was yesterday called through for the purpose of seting down causes for convenient days.

David Dudley Field, Esq., before any causes were called on for argument, addressed the court, announcing the death of Judge Kent. He said since this court last met death has entered our circle, and has snatched from among us one of the most esteemed and valued of our members. William Kent died on Jan. 4. Inheriting a name greatly distinguished for integrity and learning, it is sufficient praise to say that he did that name no discredit. After some years of brilliant and successful practice, he was called to the bench, and then attained an increase of reputation. From that position he returned again to the bar, and resumed his practice with great success. He deserved and received the confidence and esteem of the whole bar. Latterly we did not so often meet him in court; but he was not the less regarded with esteem by all his associates in the profession; for he had won for himself not only a high professional position, but had always maintained a stainless name. For the past year, ill health had greatly interfered with his attention to business; but for a few months past he had seemed better; and his death, at last, was sudden, and was a great grief and disappointment to us, since we had looked forward to his resuming his accustomed place. I think it is fit that the death of such a man should receive some notice from the Court, and I move that some suitable entry be made upon the minutes, and that the Court, in memory of him, do adjourn.

Justice HOFFMAN said he could recall no man who, through the course of a long practice, had won for himself a higher reputation; no one who maintained a more unblemished character. It was with a personal feeling of deep regret, based on a long and intimate acquaintance and a deep regard, that he (the presiding Justice,) acceded to the motion. The Clerk would be directed to enter the resolution on the minutes, and the Court would adjourn.

The Court was then adjourned to Tuesday at 11 A. M. Justice HOFFMAN announced that in consequence of the continued illness of Chief Justice BOSWORTH, Justice MONCRIEF would hold the January Special Term.

In the trial terms of this Court, similar motions were made and carried.

Before Justice WHITE, part first, the death of Judge Kent was announced by Hiram Ketchum; in part second, before Justice ROBERTSON, by Ex-Judge Pierrepont, and the motion to adjourn seconded by Levi S. Chatfield.

In the Circuit of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND adjourned the Court, remarking that it was appropriate to thus honor the memory of Judge Kent.

At Special Term, Justice INGRAHAM took the same action.

The Central Park Extension—Enormous Valuation of Property.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Application of Commissioners of Central Park Extension to confirm report of Valuation of Property, &c.—This is an application to confirm the report of the Commissioners of the Central Park Extension, awarding the amount due to parties for land taken for the extension on One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, and between the Fifth and the Eighth avenues.

The confirmation of the report is opposed on the ground that the proceedings have been discontinued by action of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, who claim that they have control of the matter; and also on the ground, that exorbitant prices have been allowed for the land taken; and in making estimates and assessments, the principles applicable to such cases have been disregarded.

The sum of $1,070,613, is assessed against the City, the whole amount awarded by the Commissioners for the twelve lots taken for the extension of the Park is $1,500,000, which it is alleged, is double the actual value of the property.

It is further alleged that it was represented to the Legislature on the application for the act authorizing the extension of the Park, that the entire cost of the land and all the legal proceedings would not exceed $300,000.

The Court adjourned the hearing of the case until Monday next.

C. A. Stewart and Judge Cowles for Commissioners. John E. Burrill for Mayor, Comptroller *et al.*

The Finale of the Moncrief Divorce Suit.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Margaret Moncrief vs. *John Moncrief.*—This case was stated in the TIMES Dec. 15. The action was brought by the wife to procure a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The Court now deny the prayer of the complaint, and dismiss the action without costs to either party.

The "Live and Let Live" Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Erasius Genin vs. *George W. Chadsey and Myron H. Decker.*—In the TIMES of the 27th of December, 1860, it will be remembered we gave a report of the above entitled cause, entitled "Another Trademark Case," "Live and Let Live." It was a motion for an injunction restraining the defendants from using the sign "Live and Let Live." From the facts, as they were then given, it appears that the plaintiff was the proprietor of an oyster-saloon at No. 214 Broadway. The defendant occupies the saloon No. 212 Broadway. Plaintiff alleged that for fourteen years his saloon had been known as the "Live and Let Live," and that his saloon has been for a long while known to the public by that sign. Defendant, whose saloon is next door, put up a sign of the same name and in the same style. The plaintiff charged that by the original appropriation of that name he had acquired exclusive right to use it, and that the use of it by the defendants tended to mislead the public and induce them to the belief that plaintiff's saloon was the original saloon known as the "Live and Let Live." The Judge having taken the papers on the argument of this motion, now decides that an injunction must issue restraining the defendants from the use of the sign as above described.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; James W. Culver for defendants.

Speculations in Stocks—The Result.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Alex. Mitchell vs. *John Mackay et al.*—This action was stated in the TIMES Dec. 25. The Court has now rendered a decision declaring the sale of the fifty shares of the Pioneer Iron Company's stock fraudulent—that the plaintiff is entitled to recover $1,250 and interest from Aug. 4, 1857, and $750 with interest from the commencement of the action; that the plaintiff is also entitled to recover $700 on account of the sale of the 400 shares of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad stock; and that as to the other matters the defendants should have judgment, and that neither party is entitled to costs.

Justice Barnard on the Bench.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Justice BARNARD, the newly elected Judge of the Supreme Court, for this District, was yesterday sitting at Chambers, dispatching the difficult and embarassing business of this branch of the Court.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The January Term of this Court was opened yesterday by Judge LEONARD. The jury lists were called, excuses heard, and the Jurors discharged for the day. The District-Attorney then briefly addressed the Court in eulogy of the late Judge Kent, who had once presided over this Court, and moved to adjourn as a mark of respect for his memory. The Court remarked that such a course was eminently proper, and ordered an adjournment at once, to Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

This Court was opened yesterday by City Judge MCCUNN, who was accompanied on the bench, however, by Recorder HOFFMAN. The jury lists were called, and the Grand Jurors dismissed for one week. The Petit Jurors were discharged till Tuesday. Several prisoners were then arraigned and pleas taken, and on motion of Mr. ALLEN, acting Assistant District Attorney, the Court adjourned, as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Judge KENT, to Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—David Swartz, Michael McKenna, George H. Voght.

For Burglary—John Gordon, Edward Lilley.

For Larceny—Peter Mulvey, jr., John Carroll, Andrew Gustavelli, Leopold Gustavelli.

For Forgery—Abner S. Young.

For Arson—Patrick Welsh.

For Rape—August Stephany.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, containing no bequests outside the families of the deceased: Anthony Bleecker Neilson, James McGuire, Samuel Westbrook, Sophia Beach.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Lowring* vs. *Gutta Percha and Belting and Packing Company, et al.*—The case may be amended as stated in the opinion, if defendant so elect, in five days. If not, motion denied without costs.

LEONARD, J.—*Trenor et al* vs. *Fachie et al.*—The Sheriff is to have commission in the sum which the defendants pay to the plaintiffs on a compromise.

The People ex rel Brown et al vs. *Kerr et al.*—The motion to continue the injunction till the hearing and decision of the action is granted, with $10 costs to the party finally prevailing.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

LEONARD, J.—*Ste nhardt* vs. *Baker et al.*—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Cumings vs. *Corwin et al.*—Will construed according to view expressed in opinion.

People vs. *Mayor, &c.*—Judgment for defendants with costs.

The Stone-Dressing Company vs. *Foster.*—Judgment for plaintiffs.

Fitch et al. vs. *King et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs.

Clark vs. *Peck.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

McManus vs. *Farrell.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Brair vs. *Hanson.*—Will construed according to views expressed in opinion.

Baker, Jr. vs. *Pierson.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Overton vs. *J. C. Cum.*—Judgment for defendant.

Livingston vs. *Luckey et al.*—Judgment to be entered in accordance with views in decision, and reference ordered to Chas. P. Kirkland, Esq., to take accounting.

Roome vs. *Phillips.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer.

The People ex rel. Patten vs. *Schultz.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Fielden et al.* vs. *Lakors et al.*—In this case an additional allowance of $1,050 is granted to the defendants, F. & E. G. Lahors. The other, ordering costs, are to be adjusted as prescribed by the acts of 1844 and '45.

Latin et al. vs. *Coffin.*—Order of arrest vacated and defendant discharged.

Gurney et al. vs. *Smithson, impl.*—Both sureties rejected on both objections.

POLICE COURTS.

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

On Sunday evening a number of Eleventh Ward policemen made a demonstration against some petty gamblers, who conducted their operations in a lager-bier saloon kept by Jacob Letts, at No. 99 Willett-street. Not anticipating a visit from the officers, the gamblers were found absorbed in the game of bluff, and were easily taken prisoners. Justice BRENNAN yesterday fined the offenders $1 each, and let them go. The proprietor of the place was required to furnish bail in the sum of $500, to answer. One of the prisoners, named John Galway, on his way from Essex Market to the Tombs, escaped from the custody of the police.

BURGLARY BY BOYS.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer Carr, of the Sixth Ward, discovered that the store of Messrs. Moler & Holly, No. 222 Canal-street, had been broken open. Two lads, not more than 14 years of age, named William Gallagher, *alias* Cruiser, and Francis Burke, who had been loitering about the premises, were taken into custody, when it transpired that Gallagher had robbed the money drawer, and had some of the change in his possession. Both the lads were taken before Justice KELLY, who sent them to the Juvenile Asylum. They had a confederate in the burglary, who escaped.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 7.

$2,000 U. S. 5s '74	Cou 92	100 Harlem R	18
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	24 Reading Railroad	39
8,000 Vir. State 6s	75⅜	244 do	39⅜
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	70	200 do	b30 40
1,000 Erie 2d mtg Bds.	97	240 Mich. Cen. R	56¾
3,000 E.R. 2d M. E. Ex '64	97	100 do	s10 56⅝
2,000 Erie 2d M. ex. '79	97	50 do	56⅝
2,000 H. R. R 1st M.	105	150 Mich So. & N. Ind. R.	14⅜
5,000 Mich. C. & P. c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bonds	95	20 do	15
1,500 Il. Cen. R. Bonds	94	150 do	14⅜
5 000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	41	100 Mil. & Miss. R.	10
6 000 D. L. & W. 2d M.	91	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	35¼
9,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. bonds....ex int.	88¼	12 do	35¼
60 Merchants Bank	100	100 do	35⅜
20 National Bank	83	200 Panama Railroad	116⅜
5 Del. & H. Canal Co.	85	25 Ill. Cen. R. Full Pd	79
40 Penn. Coal Co	77½	573 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	85½	50 do	b10 79¼
100 do	85¼	50 do	79¼
45 Pacific Mail S. Co.	89½	200 do	s30 78
100 do	89	100 do	s6 78⅛
100 do	b30 89⅛	100 do	s10 78½
100 do	b30 89¾	100 do	s10 78¾
50 do	b60 90	300 do	s30 77¼
50 do	88¾	310 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	65⅜
75 N. Y. Central R.	78¾	310 Galena & Chic. R.	65¾
310 do	78⅞	450 do	s7 65¼
400 do	s30 78¾	450 do	65¾
280 do	78⅝	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 31¾
100 do	b60 aft 10 78¾	120 do	34
100 do	s10 78⅝	520 do	34⅛
675 do	78⅜	200 do	34⅜
50 do	78⅞	170 Chi. & R. I. R.	56½
60 Erie Railroad	37⅜	5 do	56⅜
100 do	37⅛	150 do	b10 56⅝
600 do	37	25 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	67
793 Hudson R. R.	48	100 do	s15 67
200 do	s30 48	100 do	67⅛
150 do	b30 48⅜	50 do	b10 67⅛
70 Harlem R. Pref.	38		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Treas. 12 p. c. Nts.	102⅜	100 Reading R.	b10 40¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	100 do	b10 40¾
1,000 Vir. State 6s	75¾	50 Mich. Central R.	55¾
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s	96¾	100 do	55¾
9,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	107¾	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	14¾
7,500 Mich. C. & P. c. 1st Mtg. S. F. C. Bds.	95	30 do	14¼
6,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs	55	50 M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	35
3 000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	50 do	35¾
10 Park Bank	106	40 do	34⅜
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	89	40 Panama R.	116½
30 do	88¾	50 Ill. Central R. Scrip	78¼
100 do	88¾	150 do	78¼
100 N. Y. Central R.	s30 78	115 Gal. & Chi. R.	65
100 Erie Railroad. stwk	35⅜	100 do	64¾
100 do. stwk	35¼	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	31¾
200 do	35¼	1000 do	33⅞
150 do	s10 35	100 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	55¾
100 do	35	200 do	b60 56¼
360 Hudson River R.	49	100 do	55¾
100 do	47¾	50 do	55¾
200 Harlem Railroad	16	10 do	54¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	all 38⅜	150 do	55
100 do	b10 39	100 Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	67
100 do	39		

MONDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 29:

Decrease in Loans	$1,690 793
Increase in Specie	1,564,417
Increase in Circulation	410.701
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	711,164

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan 7, 1860.	Jan. 5, 1861.	Dec 29, 1860
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,158.000	$69,158,000
Loans	124,597,663	129,625,465	131,316,258
Specie	17,863,734	24,839 475	23,275 058
Circulation	8,539,063	8,698.283	8.287.582
Gross Deposits	102,030.679	110.453.147	106,452,616
Exchanged	27,221.824	23,998,717	19.287,022
Undrawn	74,808,855	86,454,430	87.165,594
In Sub-Treas'ry.	7,736,965	3,645,437	2,222.167

The Bank return, as anticipated, shows a further considerable gain on the Specie line, notwithstanding the net transfer of $1,423,000 to the Sub-Treasury. The addition to the stock of Specie in Bank and in the Government office, for the week, is $2,989,000. The average of Loans and Discounts is down $1,690,000, and is a declining one for the succeeding return. There is, as usual at New-Year, a temporary addition to the Bank Note circulation, while the Deposits are off $711,000. The statement altogether reflects a strong position at Bank, and without effort to reduce the line of accommodation to the public, as a large sum of indebtedness has been voluntarily paid off without application for renewal. In the open markets for Money there is a further reduction of the rates on 30@60 day acceptances of prime credit, to 7@8 p. cent. on all bills having 90 days@4 months to run; double name, 8@10 p. cent.

The Foreign Exchanges have advanced ½ p. cent. to-day for the Boston mail steamer, which closes to-morrow afternoon. The range on London for Bank and Bankers' is called 104½@105¼, with the heaviest sales to-day at 105 p. cent., and some considerable settlements of credits at the same rate. On Paris, 5.40f.@5.37½f. The market shows some firmness at the close.

A good share of the last arrivals of Foreign Gold, we understand, was transmitted to the South and to Canada in Sovereigns, without entering into the Bank averages here at all. With Canada the operation is for an exchange of Sovereigns for American Gold Coin, of which the Provincial Banks hold a large amount. Other parcels of the recent importation are in the Assay Office and Mint for recoinage, about which there is said to be more delay than was promised from the Mint at Philadelphia.

The Stock Exchange opened steady and rather firm on State Securities and New-York Central, but, after calling New-York and Erie, the market became quite irregular and subsequently fell off 2@2½ per cent. on this stock and Illinois Central, both of which have been carried up, for the first time since the crisis set in, above the London prices. This circumstance has doubtless induced a good many sales of cash stock for the realization of the handsome profits which the purchases made early in December are now paying. One instance came to our knowledge to-day where 400 shares of Illinois Central, bought at 52 p. cent., and held about three weeks, were sold out on Saturday at 79¾@80, the operation paying about $10,000 clear profit. Similar instances are occurring in New-York and Erie shares. The reaction o lower rates on these stocks made a generally dull market in the afternoon; Harlem Preferred and Reading being exceptions to the lower prices. After the printed list of the Second Board, the Railway shares were somewhat firmer on the Street, Erie recovering to 35¾@36. The closing quotations were about as follows:

Central	78¾	Michigan Central	55¼
Erie	35⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	34⅜
Toledo	34	Michigan Southern	14¼
Illinois Central	78	Panama	116¼
Galena	65	Pacific	86⅜
Rock Island	54¾	Missouris	69⅛

The reinvestment of January dividends or else an improved political confidence—perhaps both—is being felt on the demand for nearly all the State securities, New-Yorks leading the way. A parcel of New-York Sixes of 1873 sold to-day at 107½ p. cent., and Fives of 1875 at par. There is also a little more inquiry, at private sale, for some of the City securities. The new Federal Treasury Bills, bearing 12 p. cent. interest, again sold at 102½.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for December, were:

1859	$132,948 84
1860	129,022 26
Decrease	$3,926 58

Of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the same month:

1859	$82.21
1860	82.589
Increase	$370

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$659,849 22
Total Payments	448.939 88
Total Balance	3,856,346 85

The receipts include $64,000 for Customs.

Of the Illinois Central for December:

1859	$198,285
1860	227,310
Increase	$29,024

This line had the advantage of a liberal trade to the Southern end at Cairo, having carried the equivalent of 500,000 bushels of Grain destined for the Southern markets. The total of Grain and Flour over the line for the calendar year 1860, is the equivalent of 9,856,000 bushels.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad will be sold under foreclosure on the 8th inst., agreeably with the reorganization scheme, which has been assented to by nearly all the parties in interest.

The gross earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the three years past were as follows:

Total receipts for 1858	$772,093 58
Total receipts for 1859	906,710 03
Total receipts for 1860	1,020.637 82
Receipts for 1860	$1,020 637 82
Operating expenses	564 497 14
Net earnings	$456 140 68

The operating expenses were about 55½ p. cent of the gross receipts.

Indebtedness reduced in 1858	$165,861 45
Indebtedness reduced in 1859	157 863 33
Indebtedness reduced in 1860	260,700 39

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec 29.	LOANS. Dec. 22	SPECIE. Dec. 29.	SPECIE. Dec. 22.
Citizens' Bank	$3,697, 23	$3,644,091	$2,825,919	$2,849,061
Canal Bank	1,519, 403	1,696,368	1,762,825	1,521,116
Louisiana	3,222,618	3,335,956	2 049,020	1,924 678
Louis'a State	3,942,297	4,054 167	2,992,310	2,869,473
Mec. & Trad	1,091,711	1,149,236	669,264	659,660
Bk. of N. O	1,257,145	1,303 269	1,030.077	956 862
Southern Bk	240 842	247,342	762 975	577,232
Union Bank	1,077 615	1,061 303	540.375	472,330
Merchants'	494,372	503 744	293,891	248 411
Crescent City	971,527	987 766	179,400	156,406
Bk. of Amer	619,488	701.180	519,980	461,264
Total	18 144,431	18,684,358	13,656 051	14,684,493
	Decrease	$539,927	Increase	$971 560

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 29.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 22.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 29.	DEPOSITS. Dec 22
Citizens' Bank	$2,158,255	$2,173,860	$3,464,863	$3,130.179
Canal Bank	586,830	601,165	1,278,358	1 099 176
Louisiana	434,899	421,119	4,068,247	3,981,538
Louis'na State	1,266,405	1,329,355	5,022,824	4,855 156
Mec. & Traders	225,925	228,930	706,946	716,012
Bank of N. O	351,385	357,970	863,668	787,975
Southern Bk	121,565	127,220	480,654	404,707
Union Bank	212,120	216,170	714,661	641,813
Merchants' Bk	280,060	283,885	424,894	384,222
Crescent City	195,385	199 660	1 60,699	166,185
Bk. of America	106,075	108,355	758,277	741,776
Totals	6,158,874	6 247 679	17,944,041	16,913,739
	Decrease	$88,805	Increase	$1,030,302

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 29	EXCHANGE. Dec. 22.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Dec. 29	DUE DIST. BANKS. Dec 22
Citizens' Bank	$1,563 2 7	$1,260,105	$285,153	$223 193
Canal Bank	1,085,772	1,077,884	93,272	89,791
Louisiana	1,394,586	1,347,263	144,849	104 839
Louisiana St	1,989,859	1,296,960	136,262	103,225
Mec. & Traders	161,552	121,692	57,399	43,869
Bank of N. O	191,918	$1,863	48,357	50,985
Southern Bank	345 736	455,214	.....	.....
Union Bank	163 419	112,106	63,437	64 240
Merchants' Bk.	7,354	5,409	42 748	44.110
Crescent City	15,572	31 622	28 042	41 731
Bk. of America	4,494	.....	18,214	8 553
Total	$6,073,413	$5,699,818	$887 173	$803,528
	Increase	$373,595	Increase	$83,65[illegible]

It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state that Messrs HOLT & Co., flour merchants of this City, who have been represented in a Boston Weekly paper as having failed, have neither failed nor suspended. All their acceptances are promptly and honorably met

Dividends of the United States Insurance Company, the Merchants' Insurance Company, and the Jersey City Insurance Company, are announced in our advertising columns.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS	LOANS. Jan. 5.	LOANS. Dec. 29.	SPECIE. Jan. 5.	SPECIE. Dec 29.
Bk. of New-York	4,747,564	4,772,872	882,287	731,963
Manhattan Co	6,311,256	6,791,431	1,339,050	1,100,897
Merchants' Bank	5,406,466	5,557,031	1,088,369	1,027,153
Mechanics' Bank	3,853 203	3,824,718	625 175	643 068
Union Bank	3,055 562	3,266,758	637,101	655,472
Bank of America	6,692,699	7, 01 302	1,741,565	1,617,930
Phenix Bank	3,523,628	3,834 905	567, 328	592,565
City Bank	2,508,823	2,557,040	579,746	544,766
Tradesmen's Bk	1,307,308	1,307 924	195,3.7	181,551
Fulton Bank	1,389,390	1,412,979	311,619	294,149
Chemical Bank	2,013,015	1,969,812	1,428,026	1,431,706
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,869,084	1,893,569	263 794	250,945
National Bank	2,066,253	2,065,596	309,341	254,514
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,746,204	1,739,206	416 197	325,949
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	824,781	853,043	178 871	167,982
Greenwich Bank	679,709	688,081	116,544	99 577
Leather Man. Bk.	1,944,076	2,036,406	357,951	301 574
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,273,642	1,295 460	177,189	148 815
Bk. St. New-York	4,345,527	4,302 354	949,919	841,925
Am. Exchange Bk	7,730 9 1	7 501 979	1,242,134	1,274,173
Bk. of Commerce	13,166,03	13,327,445	1,670,426	1,718,862
Broadway Bank	2,697,179	2,688,102	525 052	487 302
Ocean Bank	1,706 039	1,717,396	258,825	241,485
Mercantile Bank	2,274,146	2,400,875	464 897	380,868
Pacific Bank	1 95,396	836,311	196,096	191,803
Bk. of Republic	4,154,901	4,186,405	8 2 893	761,430
Chatham Bank	747.707	780,953	120,576	115,054
People's Bank	633,468	644,226	115,358	99,414
Bank of N. Am	1,685,281	1,705,156	298,372	281,898
Hanover Bank	1,4 5,841	1,430,175	169,979	160,365
Irving Bank	788 673	786 851	110,589	111,779
Metropolitan Bk.	7,539 876	7,688 874	1 10 097	1,199 857
Citizens' Bank	697.321	692 505	148,768	131,089
Nassau Bank	1,742,048	1,6e5,658	262,234	250 672
Market Bank	1,410,982	1,484,973	182,719	169,976
St. Nicholas Bk.	999,367	1 044,831	181 895	169,355
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,124 752	2,186,550	323 285	277,273
Corn Exch. Bank	1,688,133	1,705,930	223,858	231,088
Continental Bank	3,350,300	3,457,985	317,221	499,614
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,026 885	1,041,424	243,134	181,774
Oriental Bank	507,603	514,599	96,766	83,119
Marine Bank	870 355	863 862	133,718	117 835
Atlantic Bank	518 076	521,465	61,449	58,763
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,3 6.8 4	2,4 4 610	353,627	363,689
Park Bank	7,11,378	7,356,972	2,127,701	2,115,099
Mech. Bkg Ass'n	727,922	738 096	101,094	78,201
Grocers' Bank	506,469	509,9 9	83,851	68,659

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN — RAREY'S LECTURE ON HORSE-TAMING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS—THE SPITFIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE — PAULINE — TOM NOD Y'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BLUEBEARD—THE SPITFIRE—MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WALL—Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In our Washington dispatches, this morning, will be found a verification, by an authority which none will be disposed to question, of the reports which have reached us relative to the distressing condition of affairs in Charleston, and elsewhere in South Carolina, growing out of the stoppage of all business through the position of rebellion which that State has seen fit to assume towards the General Government. Com. SHUBRICK, who has just arrived from Charleston, states that the greatest anxiety and terror prevail there, enhanced by every fresh report of movements at the North. It is believed that a revulsion of feeling against the Disunionists must soon take place, unless Georgia speedily adopts a course to infuse new life into the secession movement, and give the already wavering people a new accession of courage.

Congressional proceedings yesterday related almost exclusively to the great question now agitating the country, and were extremely interesting. In the Senate, Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, presented a petition of citizens of that State, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, requesting Congress to authorize a National Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 4th of March. Thirty-three memorials asking for the submission of the Crittenden resolutions to a vote of the people were presented by Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania. Mr. CRITTENDEN then spoke at some length in favor of his proposition, and was followed by Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, who made a characteristic speech, full of "fire and fury," general dissolution, and the "tramp of armed men"—concluding with a declaration that if the South was denied her rights "she would invoke the God of battles, and trust to him for security and peace." The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Wednesday. In the House, Mr. COBB, of Alabama, in correcting a statement to the effect that he was present at a conference of the Alabama and Mississippi delegations on Saturday, and had sent home a telegraphic dispatch advising immediate secession, declared that he hoped something would be done to save the Union, and called upon men of all parties to make efforts to do so. Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, asked leave to submit a proposition substantially the same as that agreed upon by the Committee of the Border States on Saturday, but he did not succeed in obtaining a suspension of the rules. The General Appropriation bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment was adopted appropriating $135,000 for the purchase of a Government Printing-office. The bill was subsequently passed by the House. Mr ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, asked leave to offer a resolution approving of the bold and patriotic act of Major ANDERSON in evacuating Fort Moultrie and occupying Fort Sumter, and pledging the House to sustain the President in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union. After an ineffectual appeal to Mr. ADRAIN from Mr. BARRETT, of Kentucky, for a withdrawal of the resolution, a vote was ordered on a motion to suspend the rules for its reception, and resulted 134 for and only 53 against suspension. The resolution was then put upon its passage, and received 124 votes, while only 53 were cast against it. The scene in the House during the calling of the roll was a very exciting one—almost every member as he cast his vote, for or against the resolution, giving his reasons for so doing. The House also adjourned over until Wednesday.

The correspondence between the South Carolina Commissioners and President BUCHANAN appears in the Charleston papers of Saturday last, having been submitted to the Convention in secret session the evening previous. It consists of three letters, the first dated Dec. 29, from the Commissioners to the President, in which they demand, as a preliminary to all negotiations, a disapproval by the President of the act of Maj. ANDERSON in seizing Fort Sumter; the second, dated Dec. 30, from the President, in which, while admitting that Maj. ANDERSON acted without express orders, he yet refuses to repudiate the act; and the third, dated Jan. 1, in which the Commissioners attempt to refute the allegations of the President's letter in which he justifies Maj. ANDERSON'S conduct. This last letter the President returned to the Commissioners with the following indorsement on its back: "This paper just presented to the President is of such a character that he declines to receive it."

There is no doubt whatever that the surmise relative to the departure of troops from this port on Saturday night, to reinforce Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumter, was correct. Col. THOMAS, the Executive officer of the Army in this City, who went to Washington with Gen. SCOTT some time since, returned privately a few days ago, and is stated to have again taken his departure. It is believed that he is the bearer of important dispatches, and it is even intimated that he may have gone with the troops which left Governor's Island in the *Star of the West*, to the number of two hundred and fifty artillerists and marines, with ample supplies of provisions and arms.

The Alabama Convention assembled and organized yesterday. The officers chosen were of the secession stamp. The proceedings are reported to have been very quiet. The Mississippi Convention also organized yesterday, and took the preliminary steps towards immediate secession.

The Message of Gov. LETCHER, delivered to the Virginia Legislature yesterday, discusses the affairs of the nation at considerable length. He renews his proposition for a State Convention, to decide upon the course of the State in the event of disruption, which he considers inevitable. He condemns in decided terms the course of South Carolina in taking steps to dissolve her connection with her sister States without consultation, and declares that he would not even have made allusion to her had it not been for uncalled for references to Virginia in the last Message of Gov. GIST. After rehearsing the terms upon which he believes that the Union might still be preserved, Gov. LETCHER closes this portion of his Message with the declaration that he will regard any attempt of the General Government to transport troops across the territory of Virginia, for the purpose of coercing another State, as an act of invasion which must be repelled. The House of Assembly, in accordance with the Governor's recommendation, unanimously adopted a resolution providing for calling a State Convention.

We find it impossible to make room for the very great number of interesting and important letters which are constantly appearing from public men in different sections of the country. We shall publish as many of them as possible, and must content ourselves with very brief notices of the leading points of the others.

Gen. JOE LANE, who was recently a candidate for Vice-President of the United States, has now written a foolish little letter to a female relative in Georgia, in which he says that the "South must act promptly, and go out of the Union at once," or be degraded; that "delay is ruin and death," and that he and "thousands of good Northern men will be by their side" to aid in defending their independence by the bayonet.

Hon. PIERRE SOULE made a speech at New-Orleans, a few days since, urging Louisiana not to take any hasty action in regard to secession, but to stand prepared to act with her sister slaveholding States. Nothing but such united action, he said, could command for the movement the respect of European nations.

Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has written a very strong letter, denouncing in the most emphatic terms the whole secession movement,—declaring it to be nothing but rebellion, and proclaiming the duty of the Federal Executive, in case of the capture of any of the forts of the United States, to "*retake them*, without regard to the blood or treasure that may be expended." He enjoins upon the people of Tennessee that their safety lies in clinging to the Union, and in seeking, through the Government, the redress of all evils which have arisen under it. He points out at length, the disasters that must follow disunion, especially to the South. It is a very strong and patriotic letter, and cannot fail to produce a marked effect on public sentiment in that State.

Mr. S. F. HALLE, Commissioner from Alabama has recently visited Kentucky to enlist her Governor in measures of resistance to the approaching ascendency of Republicanism. His correspondence with Gov. MAGOFFIN is published in the Louisville *Journal*. In reply to Mr. HALLE'S letter, the Governor assents to all the views expressed in it, but says that Kentucky is opposed to separate action, and prefers a Convention of all the Slave States to be held—say at Washington—as early as the 5th of February. He thinks that an immediate agreement could be had upon guarantees to be demanded of the Federal Government, and that if these should be refused, the South would be a *unit* for separation.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART has written a letter urging the importance of conceding everything to the South which they can justly demand,—but saying that "no compromises will ever prove to be a corrective for wrongs done or meditated,"—and that his voice is "Millions for the redress of real grievances but not one cent for imaginary ones."

Hon. A. H. H. STUART, Secretary of the Interior under Mr. FILLMORE, has written a letter to a gentlemen in Chicago, recommending that a division line be run along the parallel of 36° 30′ to the Pacific—excepting California—that the normal condition of all the territory we now have or may hereafter acquire north of that line shall be free, and all south of it slave, until it shall be admitted into the Union as States, and that then it may be changed at the pleasure of its inhabitants. This, with the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, the amendment and enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and guarantees against interference with the inter-State slave-trade and with Slavery in the District of Columbia, he thinks would restore peace to the country.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, who was another member of Mr. FILLMORE'S Cabinet, has written a long letter in favor of immediate secession by separate State action, on the ground that the Slave States could not probably agree on any plan of united separation, and also because the action already taken by South Carolina has determined the course of the whole South. Mr. CONRAD seems to regard all the rest of the Slave States as merely forming the tail of South Carolina's kite,—and as bound to follow wherever she chooses to lead.

Senator WIGFALL writes to a friend in Galveston that the North will not yield an inch, and that the opponents of separate State secession in the South are only endeavoring to get up a discussion which shall divide the South, and pave the way for submission. He denounces BOTELER, of Virginia, and POWELL, of Kentucky, as "Union-savers of the most unmitigated sort."

Lieut.-Gov. REYNOLDS, of Missouri, urges a National Convention of all the States, or of as many as will participate in such a movement, to form a more perfect Union. Hon. JOHN M. SANDIGE, for many years a Democratic member of Congress, from the Fourth District of Louisiana, publishes a forcible address to the citizens of the State, urging the necessity of coöperation, and deprecating party action. Hon. A. R. BOTELER, of Virginia, writes to deny a report that he was in receipt of letters warning the people of Virginia against another John Brown raid. The rumor seems to have been started as part of the machinery for increasing the excitement for secession in Virginia.

The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday were unimportant. In the Senate two or three bills were noticed, and in the Assembly Union resolutions were offered by Messrs. MCDERMOTT, BENEDICT, FINCH, MORGAN and ANGEL, all taking strong ground against the right of secession, and in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

The rebellious spirit which pervades the country just at this time has found its way to one of our Police Courts, where quite a scene was enacted yesterday, between Justice BRENNAN and the officers of the Metropolitan Police stationed at the Court—the latter refusing to obey the Judge, and the former adjourning his Court, in consequence, to another locality. The trouble originated in an ill-feeling of long standing between the Police Magistrates and the Police Commissioners, which is fully explained in the report of the difficulty.

The Board of Aldermen for the year 1861 met yesterday noon at the City Hall and organized by choosing Alderman H. W. GENET, as Chairman; the venerable D. T. VALENTINE, as Clerk, and PATRICK GALLAGHER, as Sergeant-at-Arms JOHN W. BOICE was appointed reader in place of HENRY MORFORD. The Board received the Mayor's Message, and the annual reports of the Croton Board and Public Administrator. The new Board of Councilmen also met at noon yesterday for organization. Mr. MICHAEL C. GROSS was elected temporary Chairman, and seven ballots were had for President of the Board without effecting a choice, when the Board adjourned to 5 o'clock this evening. The vote on each ballot stood as follows: FOR MORGAN JONES, (President of the last Board,) 12; for ABRAHAM LENT, 11; for Blank, 1.

At the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice LEONARD, yesterday, rendered his decision in the Gridiron case, holding that the act of last Winter authorizing certain parties, denominated grantees, to lay rails in the streets of the City, was unconstitutional and void, conferring no authority for such a purpose; also, that the action could not be sustained against the Corporation, inasmuch as the act sought to be restrained was not yet consummated. This latter point is in concurrence with the opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND in the Japanese case. At Chambers of the Court the Central Park controversy was before Justice BARNARD on a motion to confirm the report of the Valuation Commissioners. The motion to confirm was opposed, and finally adjourned until Monday next. The "Live and Let Live" sign, so long used by GENIN, at No. 214 Broadway, was yesterday protected by injunction from imitation by the next-door neighbor. The injunction was granted by Justice HOFFMAN, at Special Term of the Superior Court. Justice BARNARD, recently elected to a seat on the Supreme Bench, for this District, took his seat at Chambers and began the dispatch of business. The death of Ex Judge KENT was feelingly announced in most of the Courts, and the Courts adjourned. The Moncrief divorce case, recently stated in the TIMES, and tried before Justice LEONARD, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, terminated in the dismissal of the complaint, without costs to either party.

The Stock Market was generally weaker on the Railway Shares yesterday, but steady on State Securities. New-York Central, at the close, 78¼@¾. Money easier on panic paper. Exchange on London advanced to 104¼@105¼. The Bank return shows a further addition of $1.564,000 to the specie line and a decrease of $1,690,000 in loans.

Cotton was active and buoyant. Breadstuffs were less sought after, especially by shippers, and prices were generally lower. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Hay, Turpentine, Rice, New-Orleans Molasses, Tallow and Clover Seed. Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugar and Whisky were more freely purchased. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The West Washington Market Property.

We understand that an adjustment of the long-standing controversy between the City and the State authorities, concerning the ownership of the West Washington Market property, has been partially made, in conformity with the provisions of the law of last Winter.

It will be remembered that JAMES B. TAYLOR and O. W. BRENNAN, as lessees of the State, sued the City for rents due on said property for six years of the time during which the City had held wrongful possession. The verdict was in their favor, and gave them an award of about $650,000. Subsequently this judgment was set aside by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, whereupon the claimants amended their complaint and sued for sixteen years' rent, which would have carried the amount to about $1,500,000. Under these circumstances, with the certain prospect of a long and expensive controversy, and an ultimate defeat, Comptroller HAWS, acting in conformity with the advice of Judge BRONSON, the Corporation Counsel, has compromised the suit. The precise terms of the arrangement we do not know; but we believe the claimants retain the rents which were collected by themselves while they had possession, together with those in the custody of the Court, and $300,000 in addition,—making in all about $400,000. This action on the part of the City authorities proceeds, of course, on the assumption that the title to the property is in the State,—of which we suppose there can be but little doubt.

We need scarcely add that we regard this as a most fortunate and advantageous settlement of this controversy for the City,—and the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they have brought it about. They have saved the City hundreds of thousands of dollars by the compromise they have effected. We only hope that similar good judgment may be exercised in putting the City in possession of this property, as well as of the immense amount of real estate similarly situated on both sides of the City.

The President and South Carolina.

In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found the correspondence between Mr. BUCHANAN and the South Carolina Commissioners. We must say that it is not particularly creditable on the whole to either party. But it sets forth, in a very strong and striking light, the magnitude of the perils from which the prompt activity of Major ANDERSON has saved the country.

If the statements in the parting letter of the Commissioners,—which the President declined to receive,—are true, Mr. BUCHANAN had indeed involved himself in a net-work of embarrassing and discreditable engagements, from which he ought to be under infinite obligations to Major ANDERSON for having released him. They marshal with great force the various acts by which the President had committed himself on the subject,—his refusal to send reinforcements to the forts,—his removal of an officer from the command of Fort Moultrie for attempting to increase his supply of ammunition,—his acceptance of the resignation of Gen. CASS,—his compelling an officer at Fort Sumter to return to the arsenal 40 muskets which he had taken to arm his men,—and his repeated declarations of a purpose to act upon the assurances that the forts would not be attacked until attempts at negotiation had failed. They assert in addition that Mr. BUCHANAN made still more precise and positive promises on this subject to other persons, whose testimony can be had if necessary. Mr. BUCHANAN, properly enough, declines to receive so flagrant an impeachment of his good faith as this insulting epistle involves. But we cannot avoid seeing that there was quite enough in his public and acknowledged action, to render the other charges of the letter more than probable, and to show that the Commissioners had reason to complain that he had betrayed and misled them.

We must say that the correspondence fully justifies all the denunciations which were launched at Mr. BUCHANAN by the TIMES and the country, for paltering with rebellion and giving marked and effective encouragement to the schemes of conspirators against the Government. Nothing could be more flagrant or mischievous than his dereliction of duty down to the moment when he heard of Maj. ANDERSON'S removal to Fort Sumter. That event brought matters to a crisis. The peremptory demand of the Commissioners that he should order Maj. ANDERSON to evacuate Fort Sumter and return to Fort Moultrie, compelled him to decide whether he would actually surrender to the conspiracy or not. The demand was most injudicious on the part of the Commissioners, and proves their utter unfitness for the diplomatic service on which they had been sent. They were there to treat for a surrender of the forts, and had been encouraged to believe that the negotiation would be entertained. So far as the accomplishment of that object was involved, of what consequence was it which of the forts Maj. ANDERSON occupied? If the negotiation should fail, the change would become important;—but a negotiator has no right to proceed upon the presumption of failure. They might anticipate that the removal would exasperate the people of Charleston, and so precipitate an attack on the Federal property: but it was their duty to prevent this by reporting the President's disavowal of the act, and accepting that as sufficient. There was not the slightest reason for their breaking off the negotiation and sinking their public errand in a petulant question of veracity with the President. The independent kingdom of South Carolina was certainly unfortunate in her first choice of diplomatic agents.

Major ANDERSON seems to have had instructions after all, quite sufficient to authorize the step he took. It was taken, to be sure, upon his own responsibility,—but his instructions contemplated the exercise of his own judgment and discretion to a very considerable extent. He was in the first place directed to "hold possession of the forts," and "if attacked, to defend himself to the last extremity." Then came these words:

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and *you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper*, to increase its power of resistance. *You are also authorized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act.*"

The only question that remains, therefore, is whether Major ANDERSON had "tangible evidence" of a design on the part of the troops or people of Charleston to "proceed to a hostile act." It was evidently for him to determine what would be a "hostile act," and also what would be "tangible evidence" of a design to commit it. Upon both these points he was to exercise his own judgment. We have not the slightest doubt that when we shall have his report, it will be found to contain an abundant vindication, not only of the essential justice and propriety of his act, but of his strict conformity to the instructions under which he was acting.

The special complaint of the Commissioners does not turn upon the violation of faith, involved in this act, but upon the fact that it deprived them of the chance of seizing the most important of the forts in the harbor. But they had no right to complain of that. If their mission was one of peace—if no attack was meditated—if they were confident of being able to settle all these matters by negotiation, of what consequence was the change to them? They say that the act "has probably rendered civil war inevitable." A *probably* "inevitable" event may not happen after all; we shall, therefore, continue to indulge the hope that we are not quite so near the verge of civil war as the Commissioners would have Mr. BUCHANAN suppose. It is not so easy a matter to plunge a great country like this into civil war, as South Carolina seems to imagine. A great many things must happen before that dreadful consummation shall be reached. Reinforcements, we believe, are now on the way to Fort Sumter. They may be attacked, and the attacking force may be blown into atoms by half a dozen shells from the fort. But this will not be civil war, nor will it render such a war even "probably" inevitable. The one thing which, more than any other, will tend to prevent civil war, is confidence in the vigor and courage of the Federal Government. The country desires to feel that there is power and resolution at head-quarters. Major ANDERSON'S act aroused the Government to a sense of its responsibility, and thus averted the greatest of the perils which threatened the country.

THE POLICE AND MAGISTRATES AT WAR.—A very curious quarrel, and one which promises to be acrimoniously waged on both sides, if we are to judge from its beginning, has broken out between the Board of Police Magistrates and the Commissioners of Police. The point immediately involved in the first stages of the controversy was one of but trivial importance; but in the phase assumed by the matter yesterday, we see reasons enough to make all good citizens wish for its speedy and harmonious settlement. The facts of the quarrel, so far as they are yet known, read as follows:

Each Police Justice has a sergeant and two or more officers, detailed by the Police Commissioners, for service at his Court; and over these, during all such times as he shall need them, the Justice claims to exercise full control. This authority is denied by the Police Commissioners, who, some three or four weeks ago, issued an order to the Court-officers not to convey, nor even receive any sealed letter or message which the Magistrate might seek to place in their hands for delivery. This order was doubtless given to insure that the detailed officers should only be employed in the line of official duty, and not converted into private messengers to be sent hither or thither on private business, at the beck of the presiding Justice. One of the Justices, however, did not see the matter in this light—the order that policemen should only carry unsealed letters or other documents being possibly viewed by him as an attempt on the part of the Commissioners to establish an odious system of espionage over the correspondence of the Police Bench.

Thus matters stood until one of the Police Magistrates wrote, sealed and addressed a letter to a member of the Board of Supervisors, which he handed to the sergeant detailed for duty at his Court, with orders to convey it or have it conveyed to its destination. The sergeant respectfully refused, and was thereupon suspended by the Magistrate, not through any feeling of personal pique, but in order to make a test case for the final settlement of the point at issue. The Police Commissioners, however, gave orders to the sergeant to pay no heed to the suspension, but to continue acting as chief of the detailed officers in the Court of the suspending Magistrate as if nothing had happened; and it was under this order that the scene of yesterday took place.

The Police Justice, who had been off duty for some weeks, observed, on entering his Court, that the sergeant whom he had suspended, was still performing his usual functions, whereupon, reminding the officer that his suspension had not been canceled, the Magistrate ordered him to retire. The sergeant respectfully but firmly refused, stating that he must persist in the performance of his duties until relieved by orders from head-quarters. The Magistrate then ordered the two detailed officers who were present to compel the sergeant's retirement; but the men did not move to obey, and the Judge had finally to adjourn the criminal business of the day to another building, leaving the sergeant and his two men masters of the field. Without commenting further on these facts, we submit to the Board of Police Commissioners that such a spectacle as this must prove very injurious to discipline. Far better to bear the minor evil of allowing some few detailed policemen now and again to be sent with sealed letters, which may or may not be on public business, than to force a Justice to abandon his court and leave it in the hands of contumacious and resisting officers.

Secession Gone to Seed.

To any dyspeptic sufferer, who requires a good laugh to put his blood into more active circulation, we recommend the moderate perusal of Mayor WOOD'S Message to the Common Council. It will be found a somewhat violent remedy, but if no more than three paragraphs be taken at one sitting, there can be no danger of bursting a blood vessel. Taken, however, in homœpathic doses of one paragraph at a time, the document will prove a mild and perfectly harmless stimulant of smiles. It commences with what it terms a "prophetic quotation," in which there is no prophecy,—and has for its bulk a string of "arguments," in which there is no logic. Every sentence of the fulmination is rife with suggestions in favor of violence, bloodshed and civil war; while in the concluding lines of this strange production, the Mayor announces that he is not "*yet*" prepared "to recommend the violence implied in these views!" The attempt of a demagogue is first made to inflame all the passions of the ignorant and needy to the highest point of exasperation; and then the mischief-maker, to protect himself, protests, with mock meekness, against the natural fruits of the seed he has just been sowing.

The whole drift of the document, so far as it can be said to have any, is an incitation to rebellion on the part of the citizens of New-York against the authorities of the State and of the United States, for the purpose of declaring Manhattan Island an independent sovereignty, subject to no control outside of her own borders, and with liberty to import foreign goods to any extent and in any quantities, "free of duty." The Mayor pictures half the merchant navies of the world crowding eagerly into our harbor, and dumping down unlimited masses of the world's treasures on our piers and wharves. All our warehouses are to be filled from cellar to garret with the silks of France, the velvets of Italy, the linens of Ireland, the prints and hardware of Great Britain, the shawls of Persia and the spices of Ceylon. No grim Collector is to make seizure of the glistening diamonds sent to us; no mousing Surveyor of Port or Custom-house Inspector hereafter shall have the right to overhaul the precious contributions of China, Japan or South America. Verily, if his Honor's description of the good time that is coming could by any stretch of fancy be regarded as a "prophetic quotation," we might believe that the juvenile millennium of streets paved with gold and houses thatched with pancakes was at hand.

But, unhappily, the Mayor having thus brought the elephant to our shores, neglects to tell us in what manner we are either to get rid of him at a profit, or maintain him in our midst without ruin. Admitting all his theories to be successfully and peacefully put in practice—New-York a free City, the authority of the National Government repudiated, and Manhattan Island an independent sovereignty, with FERNANDO the First as its benign dictator—how, then, would Mr. WOOD propose to get rid of the vast treasures with which his heated municipal imagination has filled our swarming stores? Velvets are good in their way, but could not satisfy hunger; silks and shawls are excellent things for ladies, but would be rather tough if boiled and put on table. Besides it is a melancholy fact that foreign merchants, however eager to sell to us while they have a rational prospect of getting paid, would be very likely to decline sending goods on credit to a market cut off from any possibilities of sale. As the Mayor himself expresses it—"New-York capital, energy and enterprise have found their way to every State, and indeed to almost every county and town of the American Union;" and having thus pointed out the one true and obvious source of the commercial greatness and unexampled prosperity of our City, His Honor then very vehemently urges our merchants, manufacturers, and all other classes to renounce these advantages forever, and hereafter confine themselves to trade "with our aggrieved brethren of the Slave States," with whom, he adds, "we have friendly relations and a common sympathy."

This intimation to our friends in the Western, Eastern, Border and Middle States that New-York City has no "friendly relations," no "common sympathy," with any portion of the Union save South Carolina and the balance of the revolutionary Cotton States, can scarcely fail to have a wholesome effect on the Spring business of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is, as the Mayor must himself admit, a good card for this trinity of our petty rivals. But even at the risk of disputing the judgment of his future Majesty, we have to submit grave doubts as to whether New-York merchants, at the present moment, would be willing to trade off their business with the entire balance of the Union, even though secured in a monopoly for five years of all the importations needed by Florida, South Carolina and Alabama. Would they be willing, having cut themselves off from the State, and the United States, to be cut off in turn by prohibitory tolls and duties from the priceless advantages of our canal system, the great railroads leading to the granaries of the West, the mighty traffic of the lakes, and the profit of supplying goods "to almost every county and town in the American Union?" The State and National Governments repudiated—even supposing these impossibilities possible—a cordon of custom-houses would be established on the northern side of Harlem River, and not a yard of calico could be exported to Hoboken without paying prohibitory duties on the Jersey side.

The miserable sophistries and puerilities of the Message, however, are not really deserving argument. With strange inconsistency, the Mayor admits in one portion of his rigmarole, that New-York City is "the child of the Union—we having drawn our sustenance from *its* (the Union's) bosom, and arisen to our present power and strength through the vigor of our mother." This very domestic image of the nursing-process is carried out minutely by a lament that we are about to be "deprived of her (the Union's) *maternal advantages*, and must rely upon our own resources" for the future. It is very true that a child about to be weaned must rely on its "own resources," when cut off from "maternal advantages;" but it is not a common sight in ordinary life to see a child at the mother's breast laying plots to cut itself from the "advantages" of its position by plunging a dagger into the "maternal" heart. The Empire City admits with pride that the Union has been the mother of its greatness; and any attempt to commit such political matricide as the Mayor seems thirsting for, could only have the verdict of "suicide while insane" for its result!

Floyd in Flight.

The telegraph announces that Ex-Governor JOHN B. FLOYD, the absconding Secretary of War, has for the present taken up his residence in Richmond, Va., where, doubtless, he can place himself in closer correspondence than heretofore with the seceders and traitors, who already owe so much to his official connivance with their plans. But we have to tell Mr. FLOYD that, if his object be to secure safety or oblivion, he must seek it further South, and in some State which has had less cause to understand his character and motives. His shameful prostitution of the public patronage of the Old Dominion, while he was its Governor, to subserve the private interests of his brother-in-law, General LEWIS, has not yet been forgotten; nor his complicity in the frauds of certain New England and Virginian banks; nor his infamous collusion with Mr. RAND in the affair of erecting a monument to GEORGE WASHINGTON in the Capitol square of Richmond; nor the secret motives which made him so anxious that Mr. RAND should leave the State Capital with no pecuniary cause of complaint against the generosity of the Chief Magistrate of Virginia. All these things still live, and are matters of daily reference in the respectable circles of the Old Dominion—a commonwealth so ancient and proud of her honor, not soon being able to forget the first Governor who indulged an ostentatious immorality, and whose official robes were sullied by only too many proofs of collusion with jobbery and organized default.

Before Ex-Governor FLOYD can find shelter from public indignation, or safety from public justice, he must place himself in the midst of those traitors who stand indebted to his sympathy for the arms which they now brandish against the Federal Government. That he will be subject to the common doom of treason—the scorn of those who have used him—is of course inevitable; but there must be a certain kind of contemptuous gratitude entertained towards him by the Seceders, which could hardly allow them to refuse him shelter and such protection as they may be able to find for themselves, should he call on them in the fugitive and wretched condition to which complicity with their schemes had reduced him. That treason is selfish we all know, and that obligations are speedily forgotten in days of armed conspiracy and desperate rebellion, is a truth attested by the history of the world. But while one vestige of gratitude or pride is left in the heart of the fire-eaters—until, in fact, they shall have been reduced to that point at which all who gave support to their early prospects, come to be viewed in the light of accessories to their ruin,—JOHN B. FLOYD, our late Secretary of War, cannot fail to be treated at their hands with some observances of acknowledgment. We say this, having before us only an imperfect sketch of the vast measures recently adopted by Mr. FLOYD to arm the traitors of the Cotton States at the expense of the National Government; but even with such meagre statistics as have yet leaked out, the full extent of his services to secession may be inferred with no great stretch of imagination or memory:

During the year which has just closed, we find that there were sent from the Springfield armory alone,

To South Carolina	15,000 muskets
To Alabama	15,000 muskets
To Georgia	20,000 muskets
To Louisiana	30,000 muskets
To North Carolina	25,000 muskets

And in addition to these weapons, all of them made in the latest and most improved styles, twenty thousand smooth-bore muskets were sent from the same armory to New-York, and from this point sold to Southern purchasers at less than one-fifth of their actual value. We have also the authority of Gen. WOOL for stating that 10,000 similar weapons were removed from the Watervliet arsenal in this State, and sold to S. B. LAMAR, of Georgia, for $2 50 each, their cash cost being $14; and this, although for an outlay of seventy-five cents on each weapon, the barrels could have been rifled in conformity with the now standard regulations of the National service. It is also to be noticed that the States not regarded as ripe for treason and civil war, were placed on short allowance—so far as there is yet any proof—by the conniving Secessionist of the War Department. Thus, Missouri received but 2,500 muskets from the Springfield armory, while Texas, where Gov. SAM HOUSTON, a staunch friend of the Union, holds sway, was only provided with a beggarly 500!

That these distributions of arms were not made to the several States named in the proportions to which each stood entitled for the use of its own militia may be judged from the fact that Alabama, which was made a present of 15,000 muskets by Gov. FLOYD, was only entitled to 150; Louisiana, receiving 30,000, was entitled by law to but 185; while Georgia, which was made a present of 20,000, besides receiving an additional 10,000 at less than one-fifth of their net cost, was only entitled by the laws under which Ex-Gov. FLOYD professed to act to 1,221.

To these links in the chain of circumstantial evidence we must add the orders lately issued from the War Department for the total dismantling of the border arsenal at Pittsburgh, Penna., and the removal of its immense stores of ordnance and ammunition to certain unfinished and unoccupied forts at the extreme South, where the Seceders would have nothing to do but enter joyfully on the acceptance of their great patron's gift. To facts so trumpet-tongued as these, it can hardly be needed to add the additional circumstance, that Attorney-General BLACK had given an official opinion to the effect that such "private sales" of muskets belonging to the National Government as were made to Mr. LAMAR and others of the leading secession and Slave-trading conspirators, could not be made in accordance with law—the statutes of the United States providing that all such sales should be made by contract with the highest bidder, after due advertisement had been made of the contemplated disposals.

But why multiply proofs in a case admitting no possibilities of doubt? It is on record that Mr. FLOYD gave leave of absence to many officers of the United States, both civil and military, to enable them to devote their time and labors to the secession cause, while still continuing to draw pay from the Treasury of the Union. Is there any department in the organization of treason which does not show on its face incontestible evidence of this great criminal's connivance? EDMUND BURKE, in his famous peroration against WARREN HASTINGS, the plunderer of India, congratulated the British nation that no such character could ever rise again. "England," he said in effect, "has but one India; and the whole substance of the British Eastern Empire would not suffice to nourish another Hastings!" In like manner, we believe our country entitled to congratulations on the winding up of JOHN B. FLOYD'S career, with no more serious damage than we have already sustained. No such Secretary of War can ever again arise to curse us, if EDMUND BURKE had any wisdom in the argument on which he based his faith, that WARREN HASTINGS must stand alone in India's history.

St. Hickory's Day.

The Eighth of January stands as one of the monumental columns in American history, and already its hero looms up in the legends of the Republic. The day and its man figure together in the public mind as the types of American independence and democracy, and their memory is one of the strong links that unite the South, the West and the North in the bonds of fraternal suffering and triumph. Such dates as this, the 4th of July, the 22d of February, the 22d of December, and so forth, are to us what the *Fasti* were to the ancient Romans—they are inscribed on the tablets of the national memory and handed down to posterity to be preserved forever. Their history, thank God! still quickens the national pulse and strengthens its resolves; and as we descend into the struggles of the present hour, these great deeds of our ancestors fire us with emulation to do yet greater deeds which shall also be written on the *Fasti* of America.

Therefore, it is that we are glad that it is intended to commemorate JACKSON and New-Orleans in this City and throughout the North more markedly to-day than has been done for many years. Not only are the sachems and braves of Old Tammany to hold their grand 8th of January pow-wow as heretofore, but the great National Ball at the St. Nicholas is gotten up under auspices and on a scale almost worthy of the event itself; and, should circumstances prove favorable, there will probably be other demonstrations of loyalty to the chieftain's memory. Indeed, we could wish that the day were held as a general *fête* by this City and the whole country. A single day devoted by the whole nation to the memory of these great principles of which the 8th of January is the symbol, would do more to revive the spirit of patriotism and Union than a century of compromises, conventions and resolutions. In Hungary, in Switzerland, in Scotland, and wherever the patriotic fires burn with perennial increase, they are kept alive and fresh by the old war songs of the nation, its historic monuments, and the stories of the "olden times," which descend from sire to son. So must it be also in this vast American confederation.

And fortunately for us, there are no lack of memorable events even in our as yet brief history. Every month of the year might have its national red-letter day, as every section of the land has its gallant victories—achieved at an epoch, too, when the nation's heart beat with a steady pulse, when its arm was traced with a youthful strength, and its eye was still clear and vigorous. The pride in these by-gone deeds of renown should become as universal as their significance, and the calendar of patriots be as catholic as that of saints. Time has canonized Old Hickory in the general heart; the local prejudices of his cotemporaries have worn away as he has receded into the distance; and now the impetuous Southron, the unflinching Northron, and the great-souled man of the West, find in him their ideal hero. In many respects he is the counterpart of WASHINGTON—in others his supplement—but, like him, he was great in war, in council and in character. The electric shock of that victory at New-Orleans was felt all over the country, and the spirit of independence seemed to come forth to its second birth. And when, long afterwards, at the head of the nation stood that grim old Lion of New-Orleans, it was felt that this was no phantom Govern

ment, to be waved into chaos by the wand of the skinny witch Disunion, but that it was then, as it is yet, the strongest Government in all the world. It were well for the nation to-day if it could feel somewhat the spirit of the old chieftain, and swear again his great oath of fealty to the Union.

New-York and New-Orleans meet upon common and fraternal ground to-day. Their mutual cannon and trumpets belch and bray in honor of a common hero. The proverbially fair women and brave men of the Crescent City, dance in harmony with the equally brave and fair of the Empire City, in commemoration of the same illustrious day. And there is no doubt that the patriotic pulse of both cities and both sections would beat stronger and steadier, would they but devote this day to the wise contemplation of the spirit and character of the stern and Union-loving St. Hickory.

The Imperial Reforms.

When the world was recently astonished by the remarkable permission to publicly discuss his measures, extended by the Emperor of France to popular representatives, a correspondent of the London *Daily News* declared that he had reason to believe that the French Government intended further liberal concessions. The Minister of the Interior, PERSIGNY, had, it was stated, inspired the Emperor with a new domestic and international policy, which would soon be fully exposed. Certain it is, that after this reform there came, in quick succession, the same liberty of the Press, with promise of extension, and permission to Englishmen to travel passport free in France. Those doubting the sincerity or consistency of the Emperor in making these liberal concessions, are referred to that universally prophetic index, his earlier works, where all such measures are warmly advocated.

There is no good reason to doubt that LOUIS NAPOLEON differs from most of his colleagues in being naturally inclined to advance his subjects. Certain hard conditions, requiring coercion, once conquered—the clay once tempered by harsh breaking—and no ruler seems more willing to turn the plastic material into bold and graceful shape. And we should be the more willing to admit this since it is in full keeping with the very elevated degree of intelligence which has characterized his measures since his advent to the throne. With other autocrats, the art of subduing and of retaining power, simply by means of strength, tempered with deceit, has been the whole art of governing. He has recognized the newer elements of modern life, and has conformed to them. He knows that public opinion is now as strong a power as his uncle once declared lying to be—and the latter really was a power in the old-fashioned school of diplomacy. He understands the difficulty of "letting off steam at the proper time," and knows that instead of being a loss it is really a gain to do so. There is a point in the social and industrial progress of every country when liberal reform is needed, if only to strengthen the Executive power. And there are times when such concessions, if artfully granted, without the reason for the grant being made manifest, produce an immense effect.

But the student of European affairs will see that the liberal grants of the new Ministry *have* a reason, and have not come a day too soon. There is a storm lowering—a storm of war which will require all the aid which all the French people can give their Emperor. Unless the cession of Venetia be peacefully effected, unless Absolutism and Ultramontanism be lulled to sleep, every man in France who can bear arms may soon be wanted. And they will be wanted at any rate. Whether dreams of the Rhenish frontier or Belgian conquest, or an extinguished Church, sweep through that ever-plotting brain, one thing is tolerably certain—that a willing army and an attached and highly taxable people are good things for an Emperor to have in his country.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY gave notice of bills in relation to the Superior Court, Marine Court and Court of Common Pleas in New-York; the number of Judges, their term of office and election.

Mr. KELLY, of a bill to amend the New-York City Charter.

Mr. SPINOLA, of a bill to incorporte the New-York Produce Exchange Company.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of March next at 10 P. M. Laid over.

Mr. GRANT introduced resolutions limiting the officials of the Senate to the number allowed by the statute, disallowing any extra pay for services, or any pay to Clerk of Committee, unless appointed by the Senate.

After considerable debate they were referred to a Committee.

Adjourned till 11 to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock. There was rather a slim attendance. Mr. CHAPMAN, who had been absent from sickness, appeared and took the oath of office.

Among the petitions presented was one by Messrs. PALMER & KELLOGG, and other prominent citizens of Utica, for the adoption of Mr. ROBINSON'S resolutions in relation to the territory of the United States; also by Mr. W. LEWIS on the same subject.

Mr. NESBIT gave notice of bills to open Grand-street, Brooklyn, and to amend the Bushwick-avenue act.

Mr. MOORE, of bills relative to the collection of taxes and assessments in Brooklyn, amending the Brooklyn sewer act; to allow the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad to extend their track;

Mr. WOODRUFF, of a bill to amend the steam-boiler inspection act;

Mr. FULLERTON, of a bill to erect Highland County.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BENEDICT, to amend the bribery law by disfranchising a person for ten years when convicted of taking a bribe for a vote;

By Mr. ARCULARIUS—To provide for the appointment of three Commissioners for opening streets in New-York—the appointment to be made by the Supervisors, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Superior Court. It requires the application of a majority of the property holders on the line before the street can be opened, except the public interest demand it.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—For amending the Mechanics' Lien Law, so far as it relates to New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. DAVIS—To divide Steuben County into three Jury Districts

Mr. MCDERMOTT (Dem.,) offered concurrent resolutions deprecating the election of a sectional President, but denying the right of secession, pledging the power of the State to uphold the rights of the South, at the same time maintain the Constitution and laws—declaring it to be the duty of the people to acquiesce in the election of LINCOLN, and calling on the President to take all steps to avert the national disgrace that would attend any act of violence to prevent his inauguration. Laid over.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced concurrent resolutions eulogistic of the conduct of Major ANDERSON, and authorizing and requesting the Governor to procure and cause to be presented to him a sword, as a gift of the State of New-York. Laid over.

Various other concurrent resolutions were offered by Mr. FINEE, resolving that the people still are content with the Constitution as it is, and pledging the people of the State to aid in maintaining the Constitution and enforcing the laws.

By Mr. MORGAN, declaring that the Constitution must and shall be maintained against foreign or domestic foes; tendering the militia of the State to the President to maintain the laws, and creating a Special Joint Committee to inquire whether any of the existing laws are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and if so, to recommend their repeal. Laid over.

By Mr. ANGEL—Denying the right of secession, declaring it revolution and rebellion, to be dealt with as such; declaring it the duty of any State to amend hasty or unwise legislation at the request of a sister State; conceding the right of all States to regulate their own domestic affairs, and declaring that the clause of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitives should be complied with in good faith, admitting that the Territories are common property, but to be governed and regulated in accordance with the will of the nation, as expressed in Congress until they become States, then to be admitted with such constitutions as they choose, pledging the State to aid in preserving the Union at all hazards, and expressing confidence in our Representatives in Congress, and willingness to abide by any adjustment they may propet. Laid over.

Mr. ODELL moved that all members who have not presented Union-saving resolutions be requested to do so at once. Lost.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to refer that portion of the Governor's Message relating to Federal relations to a Select Committee of nine. Adopted.

Mr. MERRITT moved to make such Committee a Joint Committee of the House and Senat. Laid over.

Mr. CROLY moved to require the Sheriff, County Clerk and Register of New-York to report their fees, but Mr. PIERCE and others rising to debate the resolution was laid over.

The House took up the Governor's Message in the Committee of the Whole, but without debate reported progress.

The following appointments were announced by the Speaker: Postmaster, Ithamer Smith, of Allegnany; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Miller, Essex; Janitor and Keeper of Assembly Chamber, John F. Rickey; Ladies' Gallery, A. H. Stoumburg, New-York; Clerk Room, B Kirk; Delaware; Middle Outer Door, Geo. A. Gifford, Rensellaer; North Outer Door, Wm B. Cornwell, Wayne; Doorkeeper Gentlemens' Gallery H. N. Davis, Westchester.

The Clerk Mr. RISLEY, has made the following appointments: Assistant Clerk, Charles M. Schofield, Oneida. Journal Clerk, C. S. Underwood, Cayuga. Engrossing Clerk, H. V. Colt, Livingston. Deputy Clerk, Peter D. Luddington, Sullivan. Librarian, M. J. Farrel, Schenectady. Assistant Librarian, R. N. Owen, Oneida. Adjourned.

Conflagrations.

STARCH FACTORY AT FULTON, N. Y.

FULTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Fulton Starch Factory, located near this village, was burned last night. Loss estimated at $100 000 to $150,000; building insured for $40,000, and the stock for $30,000. The building was occupied by lessees.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 7.

The following Companies suffer by the fire at the starch factory:

On the building: Ætna, Hartford, $1 500; Phœnix, Hartford, $500; Goodue, New-York, $500; Massasoit, Massachusetts, $3,000; Merchants', Hartford, $5,000; Humboldt, New-York, $2,500; Firemans' Fund, New-York, $500; Western, Massachusetts, $3 000; Springfield, Massachusetts, $3,000; Phœnix, New-York, $3,000; Park, New-York, $3,000; Hampden, Massachusetts, $2,000; Conway, Mass, $3,000; Atlantic, $2 000; City, New-Haven, $3,000; Atlantic, Providence, $3,000.

The manufactured and unmanufactured goods were insured for $37,500 in the following Companies: North America, Hartford, $5,000; Firemans' Fund, New-York, $2,500; Goodue, $2,500; Unity, New-York $2,500; North American, New-York, $2 500; Security, New-York, $2,500; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; Unity, London, $5,000; Home, New-York, $2 500; American Exchange, New-York, $2,500; Phœnix, Hartford, $5,000.

LUMBER-YARD IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7.

A fire occurred after midnight in MAUL'S lumber yard, near Schuylkill, doing damage to the extent of $40,000. Incendiary.

Much excitement was occasioned by the firing of alarm-guns by the United States Arsenal, half a mile distant from the fire, which was considered at one time as being in danger.

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES IN WARREN, ILL.

WARREN, Ill., Monday, Jan. 7.

The dry-goods and grocery establishment of W. C. LEWIS was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $15,000; insured.

Pennsylvania Republican Legislative Caucus.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan. 7.

Mr COWAN was nominated for Senator on the sixth ballot. COWAN, 58; WILMOT, 38; WALKER, 2. Necessary to a choice, 50.

The Democrats nominated Mr. FOSTER over WITTE by one vote.

HENRY D. MOORE, of Philadelphia, was nominated by the Republicans for State Treasurer, for both long and short terms, by acclamation.

SLIFER, the present Treasurer, resigns to-morrow.

Loss of the British Ship Rosa.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The bark *J. E. Lockart* arrived to-day from Glasgow, reports 13th inst., lat 43°, lon. 43°, fell in with the British ship *Rosa*, from Montreal with grain for Liverpool, sinking. Took off the captain and crew, eighteen in number, and brought them here.

The New City Government at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The new City Government was inaugurated at noon to-day. H. BRADLEY was chosen President of the Council.

Non-Arrival of the Palestine.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Jan. 8—12:30 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *Palestine*, off this point, now fully due. Wind light, S. W. Night cloudy and very dark.

Mr. Gough at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 7.

At Mr. GOUGH'S lecture last night, before a large audience, the expression of strong Union sentiments was received with tremendous applause.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 20; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@½ premium.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

The Policemen at Essex Market Refuse to Obey the Magistrate, who Summarily Vacates the Bench—More Trouble Anticipated.

During the past few months there has been a clashing of authorities in this City, the parties to which are the Board of Police Magistrates and the Police Commissioners.

The antagonistic feeling between the officials seems to have originated in the fact that the Commissioners forbade the Captains of the various Wards to permit the Station-houses to be used as Court rooms; thus breaking a habit in which the magistrates had long indulged of saving from a night's confinement in the cells those offenders who had influence enough to command magisterial interference. On their part the magistrates soon afterwards gave offence to the Commissioners by making a rule, which has been strictly enforced, that no drunken man should be brought into the Courts, thus compelling the Police to keep this class of offenders at the Station-houses until they became sober, which has been found a very inconvenient matter, and has caused the patrolmen a world of trouble. The Police authorities also claim exclusive control over the officers detailed for duty at the Courts, but the magistrates do not concede that the claim is valid. Another source of variance is found in the fact that the Police Commissioners have adopted rules for the government of the force in matters of detail, such as making arrests, &c, which rules the magistrates regarded as infringing upon their concerns, and none familiar with police business could have failed to see that a feeling of hostility has existed between the respective officials, which has been long growing in intensity.

On the 12th of last month Superintendent KENNEDY issued an order to the Sergeants in command at the Courts, directing that thereafter the officers were to convey no sealed communications at the bidding of the Magistrates, and, in fact, to perform no act unless it strictly came within the meaning of police business. Sergeant CARMILLE L. DEGE, who has charge of the force at ESSEX Market Court, immediately made known his instructions to Justice BRENNAN. The next day that Magistrate requested DEGE to carry, or cause to be conveyed within an hour, a sealed communication to Supervisor ROACH. DEGE replied, that he should be very happy to comply, but that he could not without violating his instructions, and, therefore, he respectfully declined.

Justice BRENNAN immediately suspended the Sergeant from duty at the Court, stating at the time that he had no personal feeling in the matter, and merely exercised the right of suspension in order that the point whether the Police authorities or the magistrates were supreme in authority over the officers at the Courts might be brought to issue. DEGE at once represented the condition of the case to the Superintendent of Police, and was told to continue in the performance of his usual duties, which are of such a character that they may be easily performed without coming in conflict with the magistrate. Accordingly, on the morning following the difficulty, DEGE presented himself at Court, overlooked the watch returns, performed his other routine duties, regardless of what the magistrate had said, but without obtrusively thrusting himself before the Court. That day finished Justice BRENNAN'S term, and he left for the West, being absent from the City until last week—his colleague, Justice STEERS, in the interval recognizing DEGE as an officer of his Court. Yesterday morning, however, BRENNAN resumed his magisterial duties, and on entering his Court he observed Dege standing in his accustomed place, with the watch returns ready to present to the Justice. A conversation to this effect followed:

Judge Brennan—I told you, Sergeant DEGE, before I went away, that I did not recognize you as an officer of my Court. Leave the Court, or take a seat with the spectators.

Dege—I must respectfully decline to obey you, Judge. My superiors in authority have placed me here to perform certain specified duties, and I must carry out their orders.

Judge Brennan (to officers DUCKMAN and LEGGETT)—Remove this man from the Court-room.

Dege—Officers remain at your posts.

The officers did not stir. The magistrate repeated his command, and again it was disregarded. He then told DUCKMAN and LEGGETT that he suspended them for disobedience of orders, and remarked that as he could not enforce order there, he should adjourn his Court to the room of the Special Sessions. There he went, followed by the Ward officers with their prisoners, and transacted the business of "discharging the watch." Subsequently the magistrate returned to his own Court-room, and sat the remainder of the day, other officers having been substituted in the interval for those who had offended. Thus the matter at present remains, and as the Police Commissioners are likely to sustain Sergeant DEGE in carrying out his orders, a similar farce will probably be enacted this morning. Should it recur, the magistrate will probably summon to his aid a posse of Deputy Sheriffs, and dispense entirely with the service of the Metropolitan Police. Should Justice BRENNAN do this, his colleagues at the other Courts will probably indorse his action by doing likewise.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held at Tammany Hall last evening. In the absence of the Grand Sachem WM. D. KENNEDY presided. Beyond completing the preliminary arrangements for the grand dinner and festival of the Society, to be enjoyed to-night, at Tammany Hall, in commemoration of the forty-sixth anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, nothing of interest was transacted.

SHOCKING DEATH.—GERD MEYER, a German, 40 years of age, employed in the sugar refinery of Messrs. MULLER, SHOTWELL & DOSCHER, corner of Washington and Vestry streets, was shockingly mangled, yesterday, in consequence of having been caught by a revolving belt and drawn into the machinery. He died soon after his fellow-workmen had extricated him.

LAST LECTURE—FALSTAFF.—Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON will give the closing lecture of his brilliant course, at the Hope Chapel, this evening—his subject being the second part of "King Henry IV." He will, doubtless, give us an amusing analysis of the character of *Falstaff*.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the Bar will be held at the General Term Room of the Supreme Court this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 P. M., to testify their respect for the memory of the late Judge WM. KENT.

The Indian Bonds Abstraction.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION IN NEW-YORK.

The Select Committee appointed for investigating the recent abstraction of Indian Bonds from the Treasury, arrived in this City yesterday morning and took up their quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. They immediately communicated with the United States District-Attorney, Ex-Judge ROOSEVELT, who was unable to attend their first meeting, at noon, in room No. 236 of that Hotel. At that meeting they passed a resolution to keep all the proceedings private until their termination, when they will issue a Report to be made public by the Press. In the meantime reporters are rigidly excluded, it being the opinion of the Committee that a publication of their proceedings from day to day would tend to embarrass the course of justice and prevent a full investigation of the frauds committed. District-Attorney ROOSEVELT did not reach the Hotel until late in the afternoon, and, as far as we could learn, no witnesses were examined, and the business was only preliminary.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables J. N. Morris, J. Roscoe Conkling, J. Harris and C. Case, from Washington, and Col. J. R Powell, of Alabama, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. R. T. Thorn, of Alabama, D. Mixer and T. Dunnam of South Carolina, F. Brown of Oregon, A. Westhead, of England, D. Stubbefield, of Virginia, and G. A. Mendon, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. G. P. Hale, of New-Hampshire; Judge Rosenstanz, of New-York; Samuel Kent, of St. Louis; R. M. Emerson, of Boston, and F. Macmanus, of Mexico, are at the Astor House.

Capt. W. H. Swift, of Boston; S. Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., and T. A. Neal, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. S. P. Tuckerman, and G. Sanglier, of Boston, and T. Leonard, of Greenfield, Mass., are at the New Irving House.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We are not to be absolutely without opera this Winter, after all. M. MUZIO, who is well remembered and esteemed as an orchestral conductor, has taken a limited lease of the Academy of Music, and will open that beautiful but unfortunate concern on the 21st inst., for a season of four weeks. The company will consist of Mme. COLSON, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, and the other members of the late starring troupe. To this list may perhaps be added the name of a new prima donna, recently arrived from Brazil, but of whose antecedents we are entirely uninformed. It is said, however, that Mlle. ELENA, the lady in question, possesses a good voice, and if it be true she will need no better introduction. Under any circumstances, we may safely anticipate a series of good Italian representations, with reliable singers, chorus, orchestra and conductor. Let us hope that Mr. MUZIO will be adequately supported by the public.

MR. RAREY'S SECOND LECTURE.

Mr. RAREY will give his second lecture to-night at Niblo's Garden, commencing at 7½ o'clock—not in the afternoon, as on Saturday last. Several new horses have been secured for the illustrations; among others, another South American mustang, a traveling companion of the brave little fellow who gave the audience so much pleasure on the last occasion. *Joe Anderson*, by particular desire of several persons of distinction, will also make his second appearance.

CONCERTS.—Miss MARY E HAWLEY will give a grand opening concert at Irving Hall to-night, assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. BEALE, Mr. APPY, and a chorus from the Mendelssohn Union, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

The Sloop-of-War Levant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day I notice a report of the probable loss of the United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Capt. HUNT. On the departure of the last mail steamer from the Isthmus of Panama, the *Levant* had been out only 103 days from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, for Panama. During the past ten years there have been several vessels which have been over 100 days between these two ports; one in particular, in 1852, was 139 days. Considering that fact, and knowing that the months of October, November and December are the three months most calm on that route, I cannot see any just cause for such conclusions as those stated in your paper. The distance from Honolulu to Panama is 3,764 miles, in a direct line. J. H.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

The New-York Central Railroad Company.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of December, 1860, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Year.	Earnings.
1860	$522,918 85
1859	520,396 27
crease	$2,522 58

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Issued this morning, contains, in addition to its Summaries of Foreign and Domestic News of general interest, the continuation of DICKENS' CAPITAL CHRISTMAS STORY,

THE MESSAGE FROM THE SEA;

And of SHIRLEY BROOKS' pleasant tale,

THE SILVER CORD;

With other attractive literary matters.

It also contains some account of

THE GENERAL FAST,

with the sermons preached on that occasion by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Drs. BELLOWS and RAPHALL.

Its particulars of

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT,

Are more ample and reliable than those furnished from other sources; and to render intelligible the march of events at Charleston, a map of that port is given, with diagrams representing the ground plans of the several fortifications in the harbor.

An entertaining report of the first exhibition in America of

RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER,

Will convey a graphic impression of the feats of that famous trainer.

Among other contents, will be found, Leading Articles on Leading Topics, Correspondence, Original Contributions, &c., &c.

Single copies may be had at the counter. Price Four Cents.

[Advertisement.]

Quinsy, or Inflammatory Sore Throat is quickly healed by lubricating the parts with HOLLOWAY'S Balsamic Ointment—after due fomentation with warm water. The soreness is immediately relieved, inflammation reduced, and all putrid tendency prevented.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon, of Paris, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY and other diseases of importance to the sexes. 658 Broadway, cor. of Bond-street, New York. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D, Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st, New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Phrenological Examinations,
with chart and
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
given daily by
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Bachelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.

300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

SMITH—MORGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, CHARLES H. SMITH to MARIA LOUISE, daughter of Henry R. Morgan.

DIED.

HYATT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 6, Mrs. EFFIE HYATT relict of Jacob Hyatt formerly of Kingsbridge, aged 32 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Caleb, Thomas P. and Jacob Hyatt, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 349 2d av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 7, DUNCAN MCARTHUR PARKER, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of his father, Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., No. 105 Lexington-av.

BAKER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 6, JOHN FREEMAN, infant son of Stephen R. Baker.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, 8th inst., at 1½ P. M., at No 97 West 46th-st.

HOLDER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan 7, suddenly, SOPHIE, youngest daughter of Charles and Sophia Holder, aged 5 years.

Her funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents, No. 51 4th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SHANNON.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 6, WILLIAM G. SHANNON, aged 60 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 168 9th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

ANTHON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, New-York in the 6 th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mark's on Tuesday at 3½ P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, J. A. SMITH, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Henry A. Smith No. 216 West 40th st., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MACDONALD.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 5, Mr. A M. Macdonald, in the 41st year of his age.

MULLER.—On Saturday Jan. 6, in the 64th year of his age, JOSEPH MULLER, a native of Germany, father of Dr. Emil Müller.

CUSHMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 6, ANNIE, daughter of T. Albert and the late Julia A. Cushman, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of her father, and of her grandfather, T. W. Rennie, are invited to attend her funeral, at No 83 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 7, suddenly, BRYAN WARD, in the 73d year of his age

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

CHRISTIE.—In Kamapo, on Monday, Jan. 7, DAVID J. CHRISTIE.

Funeral Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SPAULDING.—In Riverdale, on Monday, Jan. 7, of scarlet fever, ROSE THOMPSON, daughter of Henry F. Spaulding, aged 6 years and 4 months

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at precisely 8¾ o'clock A M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from Chambers st. Dépôt, at 11 A. M.

CONDIT.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, CYRUS P. CONDIT, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, Academy st., Newark. His remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Cemetery, Milburn, for interment.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 184
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 61, *Jan.* 7, 1861.
74, 52, 34, 67, 75, 26, 10, 18, 41, 12, 14, 76, 8.
Class No. 62, *Jan.* 7, 1861.
57, 67, 49, 44, 34, 16, 28, 7, 39, 11, 62, 43, 8.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 7, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days.
At either of our three stores,
NO. 87 BOWERY,
No. 461 PEARL ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. M SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

THE TROUBLES AT THE SOUTH.

Read an interesting article touching this subject in the dry goods column of this paper. It is headed "Results of the Panic."

BOOK POSTING.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS AN Accountant, being confined to the house by lameness wishes to make out bills or accounts, or to post up and settle books, for which he asks but a small remuneration. Address B. T. A., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES'

NEW STORY,

DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT;

OR,

THE SACRIFICE.

A TALE OF COLLINGWOOD,

Is creating an immense excitement, which is just commenced in the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN ORIGINAL SCRIPTURE POEM,

BY N. P. WILLIS,

ENTITLED

THE WIDOW OF ZAREPHATH

And considered by the author, as well as others, the best he has ever written, is published in this week's NEW-YORK LEDGER. NOW READY, and for sale by Booksellers and Newsdealers generally.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING S

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,

Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,

And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE "BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge. In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of dragging infants, and would sooner lose four night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of the Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

24 MILLIONS SPECIE
IN LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES.

40 SECOND-HAND SAFES	HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES
Of different makers for sale cheap, taken in exchange for LILLIE'S SAFES.	Have five patents; work on balls. Warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Having adopted a valuable suggestion made by G. D. LYAMAN, ESQ., of the NEW-YORK CLEARING-HOUSE, I invite calls and an examination.

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 213 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

VANITY FAIR, NO. 55,
IS OUT TO DAY.
CONTENTS.

THE PRIMPENNY FAMILY. By FITZ HUGH LUDLOW. Illustrated.
ARTEMUS WARD ON TO THE WING. Illustrated.
A SONNET TO HOWELL COBB.
THE THIRD HOUSE. Illustrated.
THE PUGS OF MERRY ENGLAND.
WEBSTER'S STATUE.
A LOVER'S LETTER.
THE ESTHETICS OF BOOTS.
THE ONE PONY EXPRESS.
A MEDAL FOR JAMES BUCHANAN. Illustration.
A MAN KEPT IN THE DARK. Illustration.
A DESIRABLE BOARDER. Illustration.
WHAT A GOOD BOY BOBBY ANDERSON IS. A full page cut.
STUNNING. Illustration.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.

All the pews in this Church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1861, commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

BOARDING.
BEAUTIFUL ROOMS,
JU

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat and competent young woman a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; no objection to assist in the care of children and sewing; is capable of filling either place; has lived several years in her last place, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 147 7th av., near 20th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant girl to do chamber work and plain sewing, or to mind children; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 254 10th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBRMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a place as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; she has lived for years in the family of the advertiser, who recommends her in the highest terms.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation of chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and do plain sewing; got good references. Call at the upholsterer's shop, corner 16th-st. and 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a young woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can speak the English language well; or would be willing to take care of children, can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Chambermaid and nurse.—Wanted, situations by two sisters, lately arrived from London; one as chambermaid and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and nurse; good reference given. Call at No. 107 East 31st st., can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a highly respectable English girl in the above capacity, with a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is also a good seamstress, and can give three years' recommendations. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; has City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 42 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a hotel. Can fulfill all orders in short notice; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands all sorts of family cooking in a private family, and is a good bread and biscuit baker and desserts; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has excellent City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands the French, English and American cooking, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, bread and biscuit, and desserts of all kinds, has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 8th-av., over Young's Photograph Gallery, corner of 17th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook; would assist in washing or go as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer, an excellent laundress; is kind and obliging. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., in the cottage on the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman as cook in a private family; she is just from Ireland, and can produce the best of references from the families she lived with there. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches and all kinds of desserts; also a first-class baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; she truly understands her business, and would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference given; she can be seen for two days at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages $8 to $9. Call or address, for two days, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and a first class baker of bread and pastry; understands all sorts of soups and deserts; no objection to the country; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at 116 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 36th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to cook and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 351 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable first-class cook; the best City references can be given. Inquire at No. 298 East 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference given. Call, or address, at No. 2 Washington-square East.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A FIRST class cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 117th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman the situation of cook in some private family; the best of city references given. Apply to No. 69 University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook. Call at No. 108 Eldridge-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a steady, well disposed Protestant young woman, with good City reference for honesty, sobriety and competency; will be found a good cook and excellent laundress; makes nice bread and biscuit, &c. Apply No. 378 8th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first class cook fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, middle-aged, wishes a situation in a small family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook and bread baker; good reference. Call at No. 209 West 17th-st., rear house, Monday and Tuesday.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Apply at No. 125 Stanton-st., up stairs, first story, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 201 West 36th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as cook; is willing to assist at washing and ironing; can produce good City reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., 3d floor, front, between 20th and 21st sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Has good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a Protestant woman; is willing to assist with the washing. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 31 Charles-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 204 Union-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by an English Protestant woman and daughter; the former is a first-class cook and baker; understands milk and butter; the latter as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; is fond of children; is a good sewer; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO girls want situations—one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear building.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a hard-working, capable servant, as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an economical and faithful girl, neat in her duties, and very highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of reference,) desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, &c. Wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, LAUNDRESSES, GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—About twenty first-class servants engage in situations every day at the First-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. The best place in this City for respectable employers to get superior servants, and for highly-recommended, nice, tidy and capable girls to get good places—no others need apply. All nations and religions required. Patronized by the best families.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, ACTIVE PERSON, just arrived from England, a situation in any light capacity; he would be willing to make himself generally useful; is a good accountant; no objections to a month on trial. Apply by letter at Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment, by a Protestant young person, as dressmaker; would engage by the day or week at reasonable terms, or by the month, as seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av. between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—ASSISTANT DRESSmaker, who is accustomed to go out by the day, wishes a few engagements in families; can cut and fit children's dresses; is fully capable of doing all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen all of this week at No. 91 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference. Inquire at No. 21 1st-st., Room No. 10, 2d floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 68 North Moore-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a protestant woman, to do the housework in a small family; good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 450 Hudson-st., between Morton and Barrow-sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do general housework; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 488 Grand-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LADIES'-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted in a first-class family, by a respectable young lady, fully competent and with good reference; also, a seamstress by the day or week, and by a smart young woman as chambermaid and waitress; and two good cooks, washers and ironers. Apply in the variety-store, No. 402 4th-av., near 29th st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced laundress family washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability from families she has worked with for the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., second door from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY COMPEtent woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would do chamber-work and sewing, and make herself useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Has good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 338 4th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman from Connecticut desires a situation as child's nurse in a first-class family. Can be seen for two days at at No. 111 Cannon-st.

NURSING.—A YOUNG WIDOW, RECENTLY confined, is desirous of obtaining the position of wet nurse; is young, healthy, and in every way qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 212 East 23d-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS PLAIN SEWER AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain sewer and to take care of children. Apply at No. 58 West 29th-st. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A THOROughly competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to make herself useful. Has the best City reference from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS, WITH A sewing-machine, hemmer and magic ruffler, wants a situation by the month; is used to all kinds of sewing, shirt-making and dressmaking; is willing to make herself useful; two machines to hire out. Call, all the week, or address, No. 252 Avenue B; entrance in 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes employment to sew by the day or week; understands dress-making. Please call at No. 63 West 20th st., corner of 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; is quick at the needle; a competent chambermaid; is a neat shirt-maker; does all styles of family sewing; will travel with a lady, or as lady's maid and seamstress; will wait on a lady who boards. Call at or address, for two days, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable Scotch girls—the one as seamstress and dressmaker, the other as waitress or chambermaid. Satisfactory reference given. Apply for two days, at A. Reid's store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—AN EXPErienced intelligent person, who is a first-rate seamstress wishes a situation as children's nurse or wait upon an invalid lady; unexceptionable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS EXPERIENCED COOKS, PROTESTANT nurses, waiter girls and chambermaids.—Ladies in want of superior help, will now find at our establishment a very large selection of the most respectable servants of every capacity which are very highly recommended and willing to hire at low wages.
MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishman (Protestant,) a situation as thorough groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses; has had many years' experience in the above capacity; has the best of City reference for character and capability from his last employer. Can be seen at the Veterinary, No. 58 East 13th-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., for three days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, of long experience who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly honest, sober and industrious, and attentive to his duties in the stable; has good City references. Address R. S. at Mr. Gallagan's saudler's shop, No. 57 13th st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a competent groom and steady driver and is not afraid of hard work; has the best City references. Address L. D., No. 79 Bleecker-st, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman and groom; has had long experience in Europe and in this country; can give several years' City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant single Englishman, a situation as coachman and gardener, or farmer; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is also willing to make himself agreeable and useful about a gentleman's place. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing W. W., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address D. D., Box No. 203, *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a sober, steady man, a situation; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden, hot-beds and grapevines; has four years' reference. Address M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED by a sober, steady young man a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the care of a vegetable garden and grapery; can produce the best of city reference. Address J. K., Box, No. 189 *Times* Office for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address C. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a steady, sober young man; is a good groom and careful driver; would assist in the garden; can be recommended by his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single man, (English) throughly understands his business in all its branches. Address or call on R. S., care T. Sanders, No. 147 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address B. D., Box 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a young man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Gen. H. Raymond, Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Abrm. Daily.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH three years' reference, wishes a situation; he understands everything connected with a farm; is also a good driver, and understands the care of stock, &c. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—SCOTCH Protestants. The man understands the care of horses, carriage, kitchen, garden, or farm service, &c.; the woman as good cook, to wash and iron, chamber-work and waitress or seamstress, and at moderate wages, in City or country; satisfactory reference as to character, capability, &c. Apply at the office, No 2½ East 23d-st., between Broadway and Madison-square.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Notes addressed to L. S., left at the desk of the City Market, (Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.,) will receive immediate attention, for two days.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single man, a situation as waiter, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having lived as butler for many years in both England and Ireland; has no objection to wait on an invalid gentleman; has excellent reference both from the old country and this; no objection to the country. Address M. S., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; good character and capability; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, in the Cabinet maker's store.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer in a private family; has the best of city reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived four years. Can be seen at Mr. Freeman's, No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is single, and has lived in some of the first families in this City as head waiter. Address for two days, J. M. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German man in a private family; perfectly understands his business; best of city reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

HELP WANTED.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.—WANTED, AN AMERican girl who understands fine sewing, and is willing to assist in light housework for two in family. Good reference required. Address L. J. B., Tarrytown, N. Y., for two days.

A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK.—WANTED, A competent Protestant girl for general housework, in a small family; best of reference required. Apply at No. 83 2d-av., for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER WHO UNderstands his business. Apply before 10 A. M., at No. 12 West 32d-st.

A BOY WANTED—IN A LAW-OFFICE.—ONE 13 to 18 years of age, residing with his parents, who can write a fair hand, and who desires to study law, preferred. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating qualifications, &c., A. B., Box 105 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400, 6th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDER ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, $50, $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fret-work desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

AEOLEAN PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Three T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Aeolean Pianos at less than wholesale prices. New and second-hand Pianos to rent at low rates; rent applied if purchased. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest style at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. I. HINLEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 339 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Winter Term opens Jan. 7. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Circulars apply to ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students preparing for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared.
CLARKE & FANNING, Directors.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with circulars of the best schools, gratuitously. Wanted, a superior Music and French teachers. References—Faculties Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. G. F. Root, et al. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

EVENING INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS.—Circulars may be found at Box No. 195 *Times* Office; at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row; at No. 185 Water-st.; at the office of either of the daily papers in Brooklyn, or by inquiring of the subscriber, at No. 55 Sands-st., Brooklyn. J. A. NASH.

ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, MAY JOIN Goldsmith's Writing Classes this week, at one-third his regular charges, viz.: $2 50 for a course of ten lessons. Book-keeping day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction. Call for circulars.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 521 and 523 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER is desirous of a reengagement; her qualifications are English, French (which she speaks fluently) and music; no objection to go south or to Havana; refers to the family with whom she is at present residing as governess. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box 199 *Times* Office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—PRIVATE LESsons reduced to $10 a quarter. Best City references given. Address L. KIEFFER, Artist, 45 Bleecker-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY BY a young lady of experience, (with testimonials and reference,) Teacher of piano, melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting, and competent as organist, church singer, companion, letter writer, copyist, accountant, contributor or corrector of manuscripts, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post-office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER FOR two small children, a short distance from the City; one who thoroughly understands the English branches, French and music, and would not object to assist in sewing and make herself as one of the family. Address T. W., Box No. 2,495 Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady, of experience in teaching the English branches, Latin, music, painting, French, &c., desires an engagement in a family or school. Salary to suit the times. Reference—Hon. Geo. Bancroft, No. 17 West 21st-st. Address J. L. E., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, for four days.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of forming an engagement as daily governess, to teach small children English, music and the rudiments of French; or would have no objections to go as resident governess where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Address J. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, and who can give references to the first families in the City, wishes to make an engagement where she can receive board in return for tuition in English, French, music and drawing. Address G. L., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF education and refinement wishes a position as private tutor. He teaches the English classics, French and music. Testimonials of the highest character. Address EDUCATION, Station D., Bible House. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO INSTRUCT in a few pupils in French, or would accept a situation in a private school, in Brooklyn, to instruct in the usual English branches and French. Best references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 233 Brooklyn Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway,
Room No. 26, up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, in 17th-st., between 2d and 4th avs., or in 4th-av., between 17th and 19th sts., a GARNET BRACELET. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to No. 11 Whitehall-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
IN LIQUIDATION OF THE ESTATE OF
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At No. 581 Broadway,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
The stock consists in part of
Rich, Plain, Figured and ENGLISH SILKS, by the yard and in robes.
POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES,
VELOURS, CLOAKS,
REPS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASK and DAMASK,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.,
SHAKER, SAXONY and WELSH FLANNELS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
200 pieces FRENCH DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool PLAIDS, at 25c. per yard.
100 pieces all Wool Printed FRENCH MERINOES, at 50c. per yard.
1,000 dresses 4-4 BRITISH CALICOES, at $1 50 per dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen first quality of ladies' KID GLOVES, at 75c. per pair.
Also,
A large lot of SILKS at 50c., 62½c. and 75c. per yard.
The whole must be sold by Feb. 1, next, as the store has been let, and the business must be closed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer the balance of their POINT LACE GOODS, in all styles, at a very great reduction.
Black Thread Lace Veils.
Black Thread Lace Barbs.
Black Thread Lace Coiffures.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at a great reduction.
Ladies' Plain and Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Gents' Colored Borders at 2s., worth 4s.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Are closing out their entire stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION
FROM COST OF IMPORTATION.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
Further reduction in Laces and Embroideries, in order to close out the balance of our Laces and Embroideries for stock taking. We will sell 50 per cent. less than we have been selling all the season. Please call and examine our stock.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.
Full size Black BEAVER CLOAKS.....$10
Full size LION SKIN CLOAKS.....8
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

RESULTS OF THE PANIC.
Owing to the troublous times into which the country has fallen, we have made a
FURTHER REDUCTION
In our prices in order to convert our goods into cash before the
UNION GOES TO PIECES.
We now offer—
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces for $3 75, worth $6 50.
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces for $28, worth $44.
White French China Dinner Plates, per dozen, $1 80, worth $2 25.
White French China Breakfast Plates, per doz., $1 50, worth $2.
White French China Tea Plates, per dozen 90c., worth $1 25.
White French China Soup Tureens, each $2, worth $3.
White French China Covered Dishes, each 75c., worth $1 25.
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, $5 99, worth $10.
Gold Band and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $8, worth $14 50
Rich Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $12, worth $25.
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces for $46 75, worth $68 50.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces for $50, worth $85.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces for $70, worth $120.
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen $1 75, worth $2 50.
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut glass bottles, for $4 50, worth $6 50.
Silver-plated Table Forks, per dozen $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Table Spoons, per dozen $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Bake Baskets for $4, worth $6.
Silver plated Ice Pitchers for $7, worth $10.
Ivory-handled Table Knives, per dozen $5, worth $7.
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, per dozen $4 50, worth $6 50.
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
BRONZE FIGURES, BISQUE FIGURES,
CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, &c., &c.
The public may rely upon it that the reduction in prices
IS REAL!
IS REAL!!
And fully as great as claimed herein.
EVERY ARTICLE
Advertised will be on sale.
The Goods are all
NEW AND FRESH.
Orders from the country,
ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH,
promptly executed; a sufficient sum must also be inclosed to cover the cost of packages.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBB,
No. 186 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES,
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
LACE, TULLE AND TARLATAN,
BALL AND EVENING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERED IN WHITE COLORS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
To Close the Balance of Stock.
For the accommodation of our CUSTOMERS, the above will be shown on the middle counter in the Rotunda.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WEBB, No. 186 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also ladies' and misses' drawers, vests and leggins. Childrens' gloves, mittens, merino and knitted shirts. M. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small wares and fancy goods, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side, next to Curtis' jewelry store.

WET GOODS.—DAMAGED WHITE AND BROWN Table-Cloths, Table-Damask, Napkins, Doylies, Diaper, Toweling, Linens, Shirting and Sheeting Linen, &c., Crash, Checks, Burlaps, Carpets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., for sale cheap by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.
The balance of Sable and Mink Goods will be sold now at unusual low prices for cash, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier.
Hudson Bay Wolf Robes at very low prices.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGN- 2221
ed offer to the public and their cus- 2221
tomers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, in capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, s

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant Household Furniture, comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood marble-top side and corner étagers, centre and sofa tables, French plate pier-glasses, gas chandeliers, library, secretary, book-cases; chamber furniture: oak and walnut dining-room and library furniture, carpets, mattresses, &c.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at the Sales-rooms No. 6½ Pine-st., comprising the entire furniture of a first-class house—rosewood suites in brocatelle, bedsteads, bureaus, étageres, centre and side tables, oil-paintings, carpets, beds, bedding, china, glass and plated ware, extension table, oil-cloths, hall stands, chandeliers, &c. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE OF CHURCH PEWS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the New Baptist Church, in Madison-av., corner 31st-st., the pews in said church. By order,
WM. JAS TODD,
WM. H. CHAPMAN. } Committee.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of MAY, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asahel C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 160 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company been held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad thereowned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in which division of the line thereof, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.
SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DATED December 18, 1860.

BROWNE & NICHOLLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 8,
At 11 o'clock, at the Salesrooms,
FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large assortment of superior
LADIES' FANCY FURS,

Consisting of Hudson's Bay Sables, Mink, Vitch, &c., in Capes, Victorines, Muffs Cuffs, &c., manufactured for the City trade of the very best materials, and warranted in every particular.
ALSO,
An assortment of Sleigh, Carriage, Lap and Buffalo Robes
THURSDAY, Jan. 10,
Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.
SATURDAY, Jan. 12,
At Salesrooms,
An assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STATIONERY,

BLANK BOOKS &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 Nassau-st., the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of letter, cap, bill and note paper; full and half-bound blank books, memorandum, time and pass books and diaries; portfolios, wallets, portemonnaies and pocket-books; portable writing-desks, chessmen, dominoes, playing-cards and games; also, gold pens and pencil-cases, large lot of envelopes, pens, pencils, and a large lot of law blanks, stationery, paper and fancy goods, together with store-fixtures, consisting of counter, shelving, show-cases desks, sashes, one law-blank case and iron safe. By order of
L. JACOBS, Assignee.

ADRIAN E. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER-ST., NEAR CANAL-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story brick house and lot, No. 14 Wooster-st., east side, between Canal and Grand sts. Lot 22 ft. front, 21 ft. 9 ins. rear, by 106 ft. 4 ins. on the southerly side, and 100 ft. 8 ins. on the northerly side. House 22 by about 44 ft., with extension. For cash remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—FOR SALE—At Public Vendue, No. 57 6th-av., a lot of confectionary goods such as glass jars marble counters, marble tables, oil cloth, Italian chairs, bread troughs, benches boxes, and numerous other articles, all belonging to the confectionary and baking business. To be sold THIS DAY, as above, at 11½ o'clock, by JOHN BATES. Jan 8, 1861.

L. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—L. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 344 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, bookcases, mirrors, stoves, brussels and other carpets, bedding, feather beds, glass-ware, tin ware, kitchen ware &c.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Attorney.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
375 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING on WEDNESDAY, Jan 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a good assortment of Winter goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $100 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $100, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER GRERAR, Accountant.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th January, 1861. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th January, inclusive. By order of the Board,
CHARLES A. MACY Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham square, corner New-Bowery—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROpolitan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10.
GEO. I. RENEY, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The transfer books will remain closed until such 10th day of January. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 44 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 479 Broadway; Branch Office No. 73 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable
On and after Jan. 7, 1861.
Office of the JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 7, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January proximo.
E. R. COOPER, Cashier.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 7.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 52 Wall-st., New York, Jan 3, 1861.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next. at their office, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 2 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent. payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next.
GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKing Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. (4) payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency—(Office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st.)—on and after Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th day of January next. By order
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Dec 31, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 7. By order of the board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable loxenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the remedies will be forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen at night with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful living patients, lovers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a life time spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician in the world. Unfortunate Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Five colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CAPANTINES—A NEW AND USEFUL INVENtion, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendation and the support of the entire Medical Faculty of Paris. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, expose the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandize forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, Liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 6 Broad-st., (one door from Wall.)
P. M. MYERS, (late of Kirtland & Co.) B. G. LENNOX.
Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.
Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

REFERENCES:

Manhattan Bank,	Bank of the Commonwealth,
Halstead, Haines & Co.,	Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.,
Lewis B. Brown & Co.,	Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge,
Woodruff & Robinsons,	O. M. Bogart.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willet.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31 as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and
On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley place. }

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, }
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 19½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $263,103 87.

INSURANCE OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY the 21st of January inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 12 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st. }

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
O. ZOLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., }
DEC. 26, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order,
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 11 to 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA R. R. CO.'S BONDS.—On and after Jan 7, 1861, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 52 Wall-st., New-York, I will pay the interest due the 1st inst., and about 66⅔ per cent. of the principal due on the three year Real Estate Extension Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Co.
JAS. H. GOODMAN, Trustee.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE SECOND Mortgage Bondholders (Eastern Division) are requested to send their bonds to Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Broadway Bank, on or before the 10th inst., to be used in Court, if necessary, at the hearing of their suit. By order of the Committee,
D. E. WHEELER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1861. Chairman

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily from 2 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25 cents received.
GEORGE T. COBB, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.
J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND,
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Ala., issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their Coupons for payment on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their coupons for payment, on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

SECOND MORTGAGES WANTED ON good property in the City of New-York. Apply at No. 54 William-st., from 10 to 2 P. M., Room No. 19.

12 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES FOR sale by S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $6; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $20; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A Dentist chair. Instruments and spittoon. Apply at No. 140 Amity-st., near 6th-av., of M. L. OSBOAN.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hocaley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott leaves New York Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

had been entered into between the Representatives of South Carolina and the President, that the forts were not to be disturbed or reinforced. He wished it to be recorded that the people of South Carolina, in her weakness kept her faith when these forts were necessary for the protection of her homes and firesides. I vote No.

The Republican side called him to order, objecting to further remarks.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) amid shouts of order from the Republican side, and much general excitement, said this resolution was a firebrand cast into the South for the purpose of inciting revolution and insurrection. It was infamous and cowardly. He could not be heard throughout, owing to the great state of confusion. He took his seat remarking that he had said all he wanted to say.

The Speaker repeatedly called him to order.

Mr. BARRETT, of Missouri, (Dem.,) indorsed Major ANDERSON's act, but as no official information had been transmitted concerning it, he deemed it an improper subject for consideration at this time.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) approved the conduct of Maj. ANDERSON, but as the House had refused to admit a proposition for adjustment of the difficulties, he could not, in the face of that fact, vote for the resolution.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Amer.,) said the South had held out the olive branch to the North, but to this the North had shown themselves adverse. As for this olive branch, they had offered the sword of war. He voted No.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) considered this resolution as calculated to provoke mischief and to do more harm than good, therefore he voted No.

The resolution was then passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Adams of Ky., Adrain, Akin, Allen, Alley, Anderson of Ky., Ashley, Babbit, Bacon, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Clemens, C. B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Curtis, Davis of Ind., Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Fouke, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Mich., Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine Jenkins, Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of Ill., Kenyon, Kilgore, Larrabee, Leach of Mich., Logan, Lockwood, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maclay, Marston, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris of Penn., Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, Rice, King, Robinson of R. I., Robinson of Ill., Royce, Sedgewick, Sherman, Sickles, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stuart of Penn., Stratton, Topham, Thayer, Theaker, Tomkins, Train, Trimble, Vandeveer, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Ill., Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson of Mo., Avery, Barksdale, Barrett, Pocock, Bonlligny, Branch, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Mo., Clopton, Cobb, Craig of Mo., Crawford, Dejarrette, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hammon, Harris of Va., Hatton, Hawkins, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jones, Kunkle, Landram, Leach of N. C., Love, Mallory, Martin of Va., Maynard, McRae, Moore of Ky., Moore of Ala., Peyton, Phelps, Powell, Quarles, Reagan, Rust, Scott, Simms, Singleton, Smith of N. C., Stevenson, Stokes, Vallandigham, Vance, Webster, Wright—66.

Mr. HASKIN, of New York, (Dem.,) amid the confusion, said to morrow being the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, in honor of the memory of JACKSON, who said the Union must and shall be preserved, I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn till Wednesday. Agreed to; so the House adjourned till that day.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN

The South Carolina Commissioners and the President of the United States.

President Buchanan Refuses to Receive one of the Communications.

The following official correspondence between the Commissioners and the President of the United States, was laid before the Convention, in secret session, on Friday night:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1860.

SIR: We have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the full powers from the Convention of the people of South Carolina, under which we are authorized and empowered to treat with the Government of the United States for the delivery of the forts, magazines, light-houses, and other real estate, with their appurtenances, in the limits of South Carolina; and also for an apportionment of the public debt, and for a division of all other property held by the Government of the United States as agent of the Confederated States of which South Carolina was recently a member, and generally to negotiate as to all other equitable and arrangements proper to be made and adopted in the existing relation of the parties, and for the continuance of peace and amity between this Commonwealth and the Government at Washington."

In the execution of this trust it is our duty to furnish you, as we now do, with an official copy of the Ordinance of Secession, by which the State of South Carolina has resumed the powers she delegated to the Government of the United States, and has declared her perfect sovereignty and independence.

It would also have been our duty to have informed you that we were ready to negotiate with you upon all such questions as are necessarily raised by the adoption of this Ordinance, and that we were prepared to enter upon this negotiation with the earnest desire to avoid all unnecessary and hostile collision, and so to inaugurate our new relations as to secure mutual respect, general advantage, and a future of good will and harmony, beneficial to all the parties concerned.

But the events of the last twenty four hours render such an assurance impossible. We came here the representatives of an authority which could, at any time within the past sixty days, have taken possession of the forts in Charleston harbor, but which, upon pledges given in a manner that we cannot doubt, determined to trust to your honor rather than to its own power. Since our arrival here an officer of the United States, acting as we are assured, not only without, but against, your orders, has dismantled one fort and occupied another—thus altering to a most important extent the condition of affairs under which we came. You also allege that you came here "the representatives of an authority which could, at any time within the past sixty days, have taken possession of the forts in Charleston harbor, but which, upon pledges given in a manner that we (you) cannot doubt, determined to trust to your (my) honor rather than to its power."

This brings me to a consideration of the nature of those alleged pledges, and in what manner they have been observed. In my Message of the 3d of December last, I stated, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, that it "has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by the consent of the Legislature of the State, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., and over these the authority 'to exercise exclusive legislation' has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants." This being the condition of the parties, on Saturday, 8th December, four of the Representatives from South Carolina called upon me, and requested an interview. We had an earnest conversation on the subject of these forts, and the best means of preventing a collision between the parties for the purpose of sparing the effusion of blood. I suggested, for prudential reasons, that it would be best to put in writing what they said to me verbally. They did so, accordingly, and on Monday morning, the 10th inst., three of them presented to me a paper signed by all the Representatives from South Carolina, with a single exception, of which the following is a copy:

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:

In compliance with our statement to you yesterday, we now express to you our strong convictions that neither the constituted authorities, nor any body of the people of the State of South Carolina, will either attack or molest the United States forts in the harbor of Charleston, previously to the act of the Convention, and we hope and believe not until an offer has been made through an accredited representative, to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters betwen the State and the Federal Government, provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into the forts, and their relative military status shall remain as at present.

JOHN McQUEEN,
M. L. BONHAM,
W. W. BOYCE,
LAWRENCE M. KEITT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1860

And here I must, in justice to myself, remark that at the time the paper was presented to me, I objected to the word "provided," as it might be construed into an agreement on my part, which I never would make. They said that nothing was further from their intention—they did not so understand it, and I should not so consider it. It is evident they could enter into no reciprocal agreement with me on the subject. They did not profess to have authority to do this, and were acting in their individual character. I considered it as nothing more, in effect, than the promise of highly honorable gentlemen to exert their influence for the purpose expressed. The event has proven that they have faithfully kept this promise, although I have never since received a line from any one of them, or from any member of the Convention on the subject. It is well known that it was my determination, and this I freely expressed, not to reinforce the forts in the harbor, and thus produce a collision, until they had been actually attacked, or until I had certain evidence that they were about to be attacked. This paper I received most cordially, and considered it as a happy omen that peace might be still preserved, and that time might be thus given for reflection. This is the whole foundation for the alleged pledge.

But I acted in the same manner as I would have done had I entered into a positive and formal agreement with parties capable of contracting, although such an agreement would have been, on my part, from the nature of my official duties, impossible. The world knows that I have never sent any reinforcements to the forts in Charleston harbor, and I have certainly never authorized any change to be made "in their relative military status." Bearing upon this subject, I refer you to an order issued by the Secretary of War, on the 11th inst., to Maj. ANDERSON, but not brought to my notice until the 21st inst. It is as follows:

"MEMORANDUM OF VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS TO MAJOR ANDERSON, FIRST ARTILLERY, COMMANDING FORT MOULTRIE, S. C.

You are aware of the great anxiety of the Secretary of War that a collision of the troops with the people of this State shall be avoided, and of his studied determination to pursue a course with reference to the military force and forts in this harbor, which shall guard against such a collision. He has, therefore, carefully abstained from increasing the force at this point or taking any measures which might add to the present excited state of the public mind, or which would throw any doubt on the confidence he feels that South Carolina will not attempt by violence to obtain possession of the public works or interfere with their occupancy.

But as the counsel and acts of rash and impulsive persons may possibly disappoint these expectations of the Government, he deems it proper that you should be prepared with instructions to meet so unhappy a contingency. He has, therefore, directed me verbally, to give you such instructions.

You are carefully to avoid every act which would needlessly tend to provoke aggression, and for that reason you are not, without necessity, to take up any position which could be construed into the assumption of a hostile attitude; but *you are to hold possession of the forts in this harbor, and if attacked, you are to defend yourself to the last extremity.* The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. *You are also authorized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act.*

D. F. BUTLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.
FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., Dec 11 1860.

This is in conformity to my instructions to Maj. BUELL.
JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

These were the last instructions transmitted to Major ANDERSON before his removal to Fort Sumter, with a single exception, in regard to a particular which does not in any degree affect the present question. Under these circumstances, it is clear that Major ANDERSON acted upon his own responsibility, and without authority, unless, indeed, he had "tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act" on the part of South Carolina, which has not yet been alleged. Still, he is a brave and honorable officer, and justice requires that he should not be condemned without a fair hearing.

Be this as it may, when I learned that Major ANDERSON had left Fort Moultrie and proceeded to Fort Sumter, my first promptings were to command him to return to his former position, and there to await the contingencies presented in his instructions. This would only have been done with any degree of safety to the command by the concurrence of the South Carolina authorities. But before any step could possibly have been taken in this direction, we received information that the "Palmetto flag floated out to the breeze at Castle Pinckney, and a large military force went over last night (the 27th) to Fort Moultrie." Thus the authorities of South Carolina, without waiting or asking for any explanations, and doubtless believing, as you have expressed it, that he officer had acted not only without, but against my orders, on the very next day after the night when the removal was made, seized by a military force two of the Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston, and have covered them under their own flag instead of that of the United States.

At this gloomy period of our history, startling events succeed each other rapidly. On the very day, the 27th instant, that possession of these two forts was taken, the Palmetto flag was raised over the Federal Custom-House and Post-office in Charleston; and on the same day every officer of the Customs—Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor and Appraiser—resigned their offices. And this, although it was well known from the language of my Message that, as an Executive officer, I felt myself bound to collect the revenue at the port of Charleston, under the existing laws. In the harbor of Charleston we now find three forts confronting each other, over all of which the Federal flag floated only four days ago; but now, over two of them, this flag has been supplanted, and the Palmetto flag has been substituted in its stead. It is under all these circumstances that I am urged immediately to withdraw the troops from the harbor of Charleston, and am informed that without this negotiation is impossible. This I cannot do—this I will not do. Such an idea was never thought of by me in any possible contingency. No such allusion had been made in any communication between myself and any human being. But the inference is that I am bound to withdraw the troops from the only fort remaining in the possession of the United States in the harbor of Charleston, because the officer there in command of all of the forts thought proper, without instructions, to change his position from one of them to another.

At this point of writing, I have received information by telegraph from Capt. HUMPHREYS, in command of the Arsenal at Charleston, that "it has to-day (Sunday, the 30th,) been taken by force of arms." It is estimated that the munitions of war belonging to this arsenal are worth half a million of dollars.

Comment is needless. After this information, I have only to add, that whilst it is my duty to defend Fort Sumter, as a portion of the public property of the United States, against hostile attacks, from whatever quarter they may come, by such means as I possess for this purpose, I do not perceive how such a defence can be construed into a menace against the City of Charleston. With great personal regard, I remain, yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. ROBERT W. BARNWELL, JAMES H. ADAMS, JAMES L. ORR.

SECOND LETTER OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1861.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th December, in reply to a note addressed by us to you, on the 28th of the same month, as Commissioners from South Carolina.

In reference to the declaration with which your reply commences, that your "position as President of the United States was already defined in the Message to Congress of the 3d instant;" that you possess "no power to change the relations heretofore existing between South Carolina and the United States," "much less to acknowledge the independence of that State," and that consequently you could meet us only as private gentlemen of the highest character, with an entire willingness to communicate to Congress any proposition we might have to make—we deem it only necessary to say that the State of South Carolina, having, in the exercise of that great right of self government which underlies all our political organizations, declared herself sovereign and independent, we, as her representatives, felt no special solicitude as to the character in which you might recognize us. Satisfied that the State had simply exercised her unquestionable right, we were prepared, in order to reach substantial good, to waive the formal considerations which your constitutional scruples might have prevented you from extending. We came here therefore expecting to be received as you did receive us, and perfectly content with that entire willingness, of which you assured us, to submit any proposition to Congress which we might have to make upon the subject of the independence of the State. The willingness was ample recognition of the condition of public affairs, which rendered our presence necessary. In this position, however, it is our duty both to the State which we represent and to ourselves, to correct several important misconceptions of our letter, into which you have fallen.

You say: "It was my earnest desire that such a disposition might be made of the whole subject by Congress, who alone possess the power to prevent the inauguration of a civil war between the parties in regard to the possession of the Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston; and I therefore deeply regret that in your opinion the events of the last twenty-four hours render such opinion impossible." We expressed no such opinion; and the language which you quote as ours, is altered in its sense by the omission of a most important part of the sentence. What we did say was, "But the events of the last twenty-four hours render such an assurance impossible." Place that "assurance," as contained in our letter, in the sentence, and we are prepared to repeat it.

Again, professing to quote our language, you say: "Thus the authorities of South Carolina, without waiting or asking for any explanation, and doubtless believing, as you have expressed it, that the officer had acted not only without but against my orders," &c. We expressed no such opinion in reference to the belief of the people of South Carolina. The language which you have quoted was applied solely and entirely to our assurances obtained here, and based, as you well know, upon your own declaration—a declaration which, at that time, it was impossible for the authorities of South Carolina to have known. But, without following this letter into all its details, we propose only to meet the chief points of the argument.

Some weeks ago the State of South Carolina declared her intention, in the existing condition of public affairs, to secede from the United States. She called a Convention of her people to put her declaration in force. The Convention met and passed the Ordinance of Secession. All this you anticipated, and your course of action was thoroughly considered in your Annual Message. You declared you had no right, and would not attempt, to coerce a seceding State, but that you were bound by your constitutional oath, and would defend the property of the United States within the borders of South Carolina if an attempt was made to take it by force. Seeing very early that this question of property was a difficult and delicate one, you manifested a desire to settle it without collision. You did not reinforce the garrison in the harbor of Charleston. You removed a distinguished and veteran officer from the command of Fort Moultrie because he attempted to increase his supply of ammunition. You refused to send additional troops to the same garrison when applied for by the officer appointed to succeed him. You accepted the resignation of the oldest and most eminent member of your Cabinet, rather than allow the garrison to be strengthened. You compelled an officer stationed at Fort Sumter to return immediately to the Arsenal forty muskets which he had taken to arm his men. You expressed not to one, but to many, of the most distinguished of our public characters, whose testimony will be placed upon the record whenever it is necessary, your anxiety for a peaceful termination of this controversy, and your willingness not to disturb the military status of the forts, if Commissioners should be sent to the Government, whose communications you promised to submit to Congress. You received and acted on assurances from the highest official authorities of South Carolina, that no attempt would be made to disturb your possession of the forts and property of the United States, if you would not disturb their existing condition until the Commissioners had been sent, and the attempt to negotiate had failed. You took from the members of the House of Representatives a written memorandum that no such attempt should be made, "provided that no reinforcements should be sent into those forts, and their relative military status shall remain as at present." And although you attach no force to the acceptance of such a paper—although you "considered it as nothing more in effect than the promise of highly honorable gentlemen"—as an obligation on one side, without corresponding obligation on the other—it must be remembered (if we were rightly informed) that you were pledged, if you ever did send reinforcements, to return it to those from whom you had received it, before you executed your resolution. You sent orders to your officers commanding them strictly to follow a line of conduct in conformity with such an understanding. Besides all this, you had received formal and official notice from the Governor of South Carolina that we had been appointed Commissioners, and were on our way to Washington. You knew the implied condition under which we came; our arrival was notified to you, and an hour appointed for an interview. We arrived in Washington on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, and you appointed an interview with us at 1 the next day. Early on that day, (Thursday,) the news was received here of the movement of Major ANDERSON. That news was communicated to you immediately, and you postponed our meeting until 2½ o'clock on Friday, in order that you might consult your Cabinet. On Friday we saw you, and we called upon you then to redeem your pledge. You could not deny it. With the facts we have stated, and in the face of the crowning and conclusive fact that your Secretary of War had resigned his seat in the Cabinet, upon the publicly avowed ground that the action of Major ANDERSON had violated the pledged faith of the Government, and that unless the pledge was instantly redeemed, he was dishonored; and it was impossible; you did not deny it. You do not deny it now, but you seek to escape from its obligation on the grounds, first, that we terminated all negotiation by demanding, as a preliminary, the withdrawal of the United States troops from the harbor of Charleston; and, second, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanation, and giving you the opportunity to vindicate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States. We will examine both.

In the first place, we deny positively that we have ever in any way made any such demand. Our letter is in your possession; it will stand by this on record. In it we inform you of the objects of our mission. We say that it would have been our duty to have assured you of our readiness to commence negotiations, with the most earnest and anxious desire to settle all questions between us amicably and to our mutual advantage, but that events had rendered that assurance impossible. We stated the events, and we said that until some satisfactory explanation of these events was given us, we could not proceed; and then, having made this request for explanation, we added: "And, in conclusion, we would urge upon you the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston. Under present circumstances they are a standing menace, which renders negotiation impossible," &c. "Under present circumstances!" What circumstances? Why, clearly the occupation of Fort Sumter and the dismantling of Fort Moultrie by Maj. ANDERSON, in the face of your pledges, and without explanation or practical disavowal. And there is nothing in the letter which would, or could, have prevented you from declining to withdraw the troops, and offering the restoration of the status to which you were pledged, if such has been your desire. It would have been wiser and better, in our opinion, to have withdrawn the troops, and this opinion we urged upon you, but we *demanded* nothing but such an explanation of the events of the last twenty-four hours as would restore our confidence in the spirit with which the negotiations should be conducted. In relation to this withdrawal of the troops from the harbor, we are compelled, however, to notice one passage of your letter. In offering to it, you say: "This I cannot do. This I will not do. Such an idea was never thought of by me in any possible contingency. No allusion to it had ever been made in any communication between myself and any human being."

In reply to this statement we are compelled to say that your conversation with us left upon our minds the distinct impression that you did seriously contemplate the withdrawal of the troops from Charleston harbor. And in support of this impression, we would add, that we have the positive assurance of gentlemen of the highest possible public reputation and the most unsullied integrity—men whose name and fame, secured by long service and patriotic achievements, place their testimony beyond cavil—that such suggestions had been made to and urged upon you by them, and had formed the subject of more than one earnest discussion with you. And it was this knowledge that induced us to urge upon you a policy which had to recommend it its own wisdom and the might of such authority. As to the second point, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanations, and giving you the opportunity to vindicate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States, we would observe, 1. That even if this were so, it does not avail you for defence, for the opportunity for decision was afforded you before those facts occurred. We arrived in Washington on Wednesday; the news from Major ANDERSON reached here early on Thursday, and was immediately communicated to you. All that day men of the highest consideration—men who had striven successfully to lift you to your great office—who had been your tried and true friends through the troubles of your Administration, sought you and entreated you to act—to act at once. They told you that every hour complicated your position. They only asked you to give the assurance that if the facts were so—that if the commander had acted without and against your orders, and in violation of your pledges—that you would restore the status you had pledged your honor to maintain. You refused to decide. Your Secretary at War, your immediate and proper adviser in this whole matter, waited anxiously for your decision, until he felt that delay was becoming dishonor. More than twelve hours passed, and two Cabinet meetings had adjourned, before you knew what the authorities of South Carolina had done, and your prompt decision at any moment of that time would have avoided the subsequent complications. But, if you had known the acts of the authorities of South Carolina, should that have prevented your keeping your faith? What was the condition of things? For the last sixty days you have had in Charleston harbor not force enough to hold the forts against an equal enemy. Two of them were empty—one of those two the most important in the harbor. It could have been taken at any time. You ought to know better than any man that it would have been taken, but for the efforts of those who put their trust in your honor. Believing that they were threatened by Fort Sumter especially, the people were with difficulty restrained from securing without blood the possession of this important fortress. After many and reiterated assurances, given on your behalf, which we cannot believe unauthorized, they determined to forbear, and in good faith sent on their Commissioners to negotiate with you. They meant you no harm—wished you no ill. They thought of you kindly, believed you true, and were willing, as far as was consistent with duty, to spare you unnecessary and hostile collision. Scarcely had these Commissioners left than Major ANDERSON waged war. No other words will describe his action. It was not a peaceful change from one fort to another; it was a hostile act in the highest sense, and only justified in the presence of a superior enemy, and in imminent peril. He abandoned his position, spiked his guns, burned his gun-carriages, made preparations for the destruction of his post, and withdrew under cover of the night to a safer position. This was war. No man could have believed (without your assurance) that any officer could have taken such a step, "not only without orders, but against orders." What the State did was in simple self defence; for this act, with all its attending circumstances, was as much war as firing a volley; and war being thus begun, until those commanding it explained their action and disavowed their intention, there was no room for delay; and even at this moment while we are writing, it is more than probable, from the tenor of your letter, that reinforcements are hurrying on to the conflict, so that when the first gun shall be fired, there will have been, on your part, one continuous, consistent series of actions, commencing in a demonstration essentially warlike, supported by regular reinforcements and terminating in defeat or victory. And all this without the slightest provocation; for, among the many things which you have said, there is one thing you cannot say—you have waited anxiously for news from the seat of war, in hopes that delay would furnish some excuse for this precipitation. But this "tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act, on the part of the authorities of South Carolina," which is the only justification of Major ANDERSON, you are forced to admit, "has not yet been alleged." But you have decided you have resolved to hold, by force, what you have obtained through our misplaced confidence and by refusing to disavow the action of Major ANDERSON, have converted his violation of orders into a legitimate act of your Executive authority. Be the issue what it may, of this we are assured that, if Fort Moultrie has been recorded in history as a memorial of Carolina gallantry, Fort Sumter will live upon the succeeding page as an imperishable testimony of Carolina faith.

By your course, you have probably rendered civil war inevitable. Be it so. If you choose to force this issue upon us, the State of South Carolina will accept it, and, relying upon Him who is the God of Justice as well as the God of Hosts, will endeavor to perform the great duty which lies before her hopefully, bravely and thoroughly.

Our mission being one for negotiation and peace, and your note leaving us without hope of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter, or of the restoration of the *status quo* existing at the time of our arrival, and intimating, as we think, your determination to reinforce the garrison in the harbor of Charleston, we respectfully inform you that we purpose returning to Charleston to-morrow afternoon.

We have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servants,

R. W. BARNWELL,
J. H. ADAMS,
JAMES L. ORR,
} Commissioners.

To His Excellency the President of the United States.

The following is the indorsement upon the document:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 3½ o'clock, Wednesday.

This paper, just presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it.

THE TROUBLES AT THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENTS.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR FORT SUMTER.

Further investigation respecting the expedition for the relief of Major ANDERSON, has elicited the fact that Colonel THOMAS, the Aid-de-Camp of Lieut.-General SCOTT, came on from Washington and personally superintended the embarkation of the troops which were destined for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter. They consisted of two hundred and fifty artillerists and marines, with ample supplies of provisions and arms, and were put on board of the *Star of the West* in the lower bay on Saturday night, so as not to attract attention.

It is stated that a movement had, last week, obtained the sanction and support of several wealthy merchants of this City for sending relief to the gallant ANDERSON, and that a large amount of money and materials were contributed, and a steamer selected for the purpose. On Saturday the parties who were at the head of the movement were informed that the United States Government had undertaken to send supplies and men to that post, and that consequently their patriotic services would not be required.

It is understood that South Carolina has agents in this City, and at other important points, who promptly notify the Governor of every movement of troops intended for reinforcing the military posts at the South.

We have good reason to know that it is now understood on Governor's Island that an order has been received in this City from the War Department, in obedience to which all the available troops at this station will be mustered and critically inspected at Governor's Island on Thursday next. Lest any man should be absent at roll-call the utmost strictness is exercised in making out the daily liberty lists; and no soldier can leave the Island except by special permission. The order supposed to have authorized the complete equipment and preparation for the road of all the troops in garrison.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 7.

The soldiers which arrived to-day from Carlisle were cavalry, and not infantry, and in number were sixty. They were on their way to Harper's Ferry to protect the arsenal.

MEETING OF THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Convention met at noon. Mr. PHILLIPS, Secessionist, was made temporary Chairman, and Mr. HORN, temporary Secretary. Delegations from all the Counties were present. Wm. M. BROOKS was elected permanent President over Mr. JAMISON, by 8 majority, and Mr. FOWLER, Secessionist, was elected Secretary. The Convention is very quiet.

REPORTS FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Jan. 7.

Alabama military companies are in possession of the forts at Mobile, under instructions from the Governor of Alabama. Our citizens are expecting hourly news of a collision. The military of the State are well prepared for the conflict.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

JACKSONVILLE, Miss., Monday, Jan. 7.

A majority of the delegates assembled in caucus this morning and adopted a resolution requesting the President to appoint a Committee to draft an ordinance of secession on the part of the State of Mississippi.

The Governor has ordered the Artillery to prepare ball cartridges. The delegates to the Convention are unanimous for secession.

The Convention organized at 12 o'clock this morning. A. J. BARRY, of Lowndes, was made President on the third ballot.

Prayer was offered by Mr. MARSHALL, of Warren, invoking the assistance of Almighty God in the deliberations of the people's servants.

The remarks of the President favor separate secession. A resolution was passed that a Committee of fifteen be appointed by the President, with instructions to prepare and report, as speedily as possible, an ordinance of secession, providing for the immediate withdrawal of Mississippi from the Federal Union, with a view of establishing a new Confederacy, to be composed of the seceding States.

The Committee will be announced to-morrow.

A Committee of three, to wait on the Governor, was appointed.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

SECESSION FEELING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 7.

The secession ticket is triumphant. All the Senatorial delegates, and all but four on the Representative ticket, are elected. The city has been carried by over 500 majority.

GEORGIA FOR SECESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

One hundred and four Counties have been heard from; seventy are for immediate secession, twenty-nine for coöperation, and five divided.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. LETCHER—HE CONDEMNS SOUTH CAROLINA, BUT OPPOSES COERCION.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Gov. LETCHER'S message, alluding to the condition of the country, says all see, know and feel that danger is imminent, and all true patriots are exerting themselves to save us from impending perils. He renews his proposition in his last message for a Convention of all the States, and says: "It is monstrous to see a Government like ours destroyed merely because men cannot agree about a domestic institution. It becomes our State to be mindful of her own interests. Disruption is inevitable, and if confederations are to be formed, we must have the best guarantees before we can attach Virginia to either." He condemns the hasty action of South Carolina, which has taken her Southern sisters by surprise. He would make no special reference to her course had he not been invited to do so by her late Executive in uncalled for reference to Virginia. The non-slaveholding States are chargeable for the present condition of affairs, and, if the Union is disrupted, upon them rest the solemn responsibility. He alludes at length to their aggressions, and says they have the power to end the strife and restore confidence. Will they do it? He awaits their response, not without apprehension. He says our action should be based on the wrongs done our own people. He opposes a State Convention at this time, and suggests

First—That a Commission of two of the most discreet statesmen visit the Legislatures of the States which have passed Personal Liberty bills, and insist on their unconditional repeal—except the New-England States.

Second—We must have proper and effective guarantees for the protection of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Third—Our equality in the States and Territories must be fully recognized, and the right of person and property adequately protected and secured; that we must be permitted to pass through the Free States and Territories unmolested; and if a slave be abducted the State where it is lost must pay its value.

Fourth—Like guarantees that the transmission of slaves between the slave-holding States, by land or water, shall not be interfered with.

Fifth—The passage and enforcement of right laws for the punishment of such persons in the Free States as organize, or aid and abet in any mode whatsoever in organizing companies with a view to assail the slave-holding States, and to incite the slaves to insurrection.

Sixth—The general Government to be deprived of the power of appointing to local offices in the slave-holding States, persons hostile to their institutions or inimical to their rights.

The Governor further says he will regard the attempt of the Federal troops to pass across Virginia for the purpose of coercing a Southern State, as an act of invasion which must be repelled. He is not without the hope that the present difficulties will find a satisfactory solution. Let New-England and Western New-York be sloughed off, and let them form an alliance with Canada.

The next pertains mainly to local affairs. The message is quite lengthy.

The House, to-day, unanimously adopted a resolution to appoint a Committee, with instructions to report a bill for a State Convention. Anti-coercion resolutions have been introduced in both Houses.

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 7.

The special session of the Legislature commenced to-day. Nearly all the members were present. Nothing of importance was done to day.

The bill to arm the State comes up to-morrow, and will probably pass.

The question of calling a State Convention was made the special order for Wednesday. It will probably pass both Houses.

The excitement here has somewhat subsided, but the purpose to resist all aggression on Southern rights is firm.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. DENNISON—VIEWS OF THE SECESSION QUESTION.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature met at Columbus to-day. Gov. DENNISON's Message is a long document, and is occupied mainly with State affairs. He recommends a more effective organization of the militia, the present organized militia numbering only about 1,200 men, while the unorganized force is estimated at 285,000 men. No special prominence is given to this subject. The Governor argues at some length in defence of his course in refusing the requisitions of the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee for persons accused of aiding in the escape of fugitive slaves. He discusses the secession question, denying the right of any State to secede at pleasure, and affirming that Ohio remains loyal to the Union and the Constitution. He suggests the repeal of the obnoxious features of the Fugitive Slave law, and the repeal of any Personal Liberty bills subversive of the Fugitive law would thus be secured; at the same time the Southern States should repeal their laws in contravention of the constitutional right of citizens of Free States, who cannot be satisfied with less, and who will insist upon their constitutional rights in every State and Territory in this Confederacy. These they cheerfully accord to citizens of Southern States. Determined to do no wrong, they will not contentedly submit to any wrong, and are unawed by their threats. They demand the employment of all the constitutional powers of the Federal Government to maintain and preserve the Union;—rejects the whole theory of State secession as a palpable violation of the Constitution, and cannot consent to the exercise of any power unless under its sanction. The integrity of this Union—its oneness and indivisibility—must be preserved.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR WOODS—HIS ALLUSION TO THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature met at Springfield, to-day. The House adjourned without effecting an organization. Gov. WOOD's Message will probably be delivered to-morrow. In it he recommends a complete reconstruction of the present military plan, by dividing the State into three divisions of batallion, regimental and brigade formation; that the most liberal legislative encouragement be given to the formation of volunteer companies throughout the State. He recommends that the banks of the State be required to secure their circulation exclusively by the United States and Illinois stocks. In regard to the difficulties at present existing South, he says, if grievances to any portion of our Confederation have arisen within the Union, let them be redressed within the Union. If unconstitutional laws touching upon the guaranteed rights of any of our sister States have found place upon our Statute books, let them be removed. If prejudice and alienation toward any of our fellow-countrymen has fastened upon any minds, let it be dismissed and forgotten. Let us be just to ourselves and each other, allowing neither threats to drive us from what we deem to be our duty, nor pride of opinion prevent us from correcting wherein we may have erred. He recommends that if Illinois has passed any laws tending to obstruct the operation of Federal authority, or conflicting with the constitutional rights of others, that they at once be repealed.

Speaking, not merely for himself, but reflecting what he assumed to be the voice of the whole people of Illinois, irrespective of party, as it reaches him from all quarters, he adopts the sentiments of President JACKSON: "The Federal Union—it must be preserved;" to which sentiment he trusts the Legislature will give emphatic expression at an early day. The finances of the State are represented to be in a very prosperous condition.

The first business, after the organization of both Houses, will probably be the election of an United States Senator.

GOV. WISE ON THE DUTY OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 7.

The *Enquirer* has a long letter from Gov. WISE. His leading positions are for an immediate call for a State Convention; a prompt resumption by the Convention of all such powers hitherto delegated to the general Government, as may be necessary for State protection, especially the possession of forts, &c.; that having done so, the State shall not declare herself out of the Union, but suspend all relations with the offending States till they shall accede to such *ultimatum* as the Convention may submit.

HON. ROBT. McCLELLAND ON THE CRISIS.

DETROIT, Monday, Jan. 7.

Hon. ROBT. McCLELLAND, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, is out with a letter on the present crisis. He reviews the causes that have led to the present state of affairs, reciting the grievances of both the North and the South, and recommends as a solution of the difficulty the withdrawal of the slavery question both from Congress and local governments, until the people of a Territory shall form a State Constitution, and also a modification of the Fugitive Slave law. He thinks disunion will be as destructive of the interests of the North as of the South, and entreats the Northern people to so act as to strengthen the conservative men of the South, who are making constant appeals to our magnanimity and patriotism.

IMMENSE UNION MEETING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 7.

An immense Union meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held at Bryan's Hall last night. The resolutions adopted express love for the Union; regard every attempt to rend it as the basest treason and the most insane folly; regard the Constitution of the United States as forming a union between the people of the several States, and intended to be perpetual, and every attempt by a State to secede or annul the laws of the United States, is not only usurping the powers of the General Government, but aggression upon the equal rights of the other States; that peaceable secession, if possible, must necessarily be a matter of agreement between the States, and until such agreement is made, the existing Government has no choice but to enforce the law and protect the property of the nation; that in view of what is now transpiring in the Southern States of threats to prevent the inauguration of a President constitutionally elected, it is incumbent upon the loyal people of the several States to be prepared to render all their aid, military and otherwise, to the enforcement of the Federal laws; that Major ANDERSON deserves the thanks of the country for the course pursued by him. We declare that there should be an exhaustion of peaceful measures before the sword is drawn; therefore we are in favor of any just, honorable, constitutional settlement of the question of African Slavery that Congress may adopt, and the American people may ratify.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK, Sunday, Jan. 6.

A large meeting was held here on Saturday night. Strong speeches were made urging the citizens to arm themselves, and place themselves in a state of defence for any emergency, which were loudly cheered. Resolutions recommending the Legislature to organize thoroughly the military power of the State, and prepare for civil war should it occur; scouting coercion, and preparing to resist invasion, were unanimously adopted with applause.

THE WORKINGMEN'S MEETING AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILL